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REAGAN CLAIM OF SOVIET ARMS VIOLATIONS VIEWED

LD110826 Moscow World Service in English 0815 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] In a report to Congress, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has accused the Soviet Union of violating a number of agreements on nuclear arms limitation. It's well known that it is the United States that has repeatedly violated these agreements, a Radio Moscow observer says, and this move cannot be qualified other than another pre-election maneuver of the President. The observer recalls that despite the international treaty banning any weapon tests in outer space, the United States has tested antisatellite and antimissile weapons there. Despite the SALT II treaty, the United States last year began to deploy Pershing II ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles in Europe.

As it systematically violates earlier agreements, the Reagan administration hasn't signed a single agreement on lessening the threat of nuclear war in its nearly 4 years in office. The Radio Moscow observer points out that the new maneuver of the President shows once again that there is nothing to back his peaceful statements, and that Washington as before is not prepared for constructive negotiations on disarmament.

'PSEUDOPEACEMAKING RHETORIC' ON ARMS CONTROL HIT

PM110810 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Sishkin "Commentator's Column": "An Important Problem"]

[Text] It has been reported from the New Zealand capital, Wellington, that that country's ambassador to Paris has been instructed to lodge a resolute protest with the French Government in connection with the latter's intention to continue testing nuclear weapons on the Polynesian atolls over the next 15 years. The New Zealand Government's action has again drawn attention to one of the most urgent problems in curbing the arms race -- a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons' tests. Its solution would be of vast fundamental significance and a major step toward diminishing the nuclear threat. Such a step would raise barriers to the development of new and improvement of existing nuclear weapons types and systems by both states that already posses them and by those that would like to acquire them. It would also mean that the danger of radioactive pollution of the environment would disappear.

The Soviet Union has been pursuing this noble goal since May 1955. Nevertheless, mankind's hopes for a speedy release from the nuclear threat were destined not to materialize due to the obstructionist stance by some nuclear powers, primarily the United States. The prospect of halting nuclear weapon tests does not suit Washington and its NATO allies since they perceive this action as a serious obstacle to the implementation of a further buildup of nuclear arsenals and the attainment of military superiority over the USSR. After all, the development of a qualitatively new material base for conducting a nuclear war presupposes the manufacture of new warheads and necessitates their testing.

However, these motives have invariably been and still are camouflaged before the public by sanctimonious arguments about "inadequacies" in the verification machinery. This applies not only to nuclear tests. One of the latest examples of such obstructionist actions can be seen in the U.S. stance on preventing the militarization of space.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, organ of U.S. big business, cynically writes about the true worth of lame excuses. Citing anonymous "government specialists," the newspaper openly declares that despite the administration's latest "peacemaking" statements, "the prospects for arms control are not great" and that even if the talks do continue, "it will be only because the public clearly wants a continuation of this process -- to some extent for reassurance." However, people in Washington and other NATO capitals should not labor under any delusions. Pseudopeacemaking rhetoric does not reassure. The peoples demand concrete actions to eliminate the nuclear threat, and New Zealand's protest is just one of many proofs of this.

LEVIN: EUROMISSILES 'OBSTACLE' TO FUTURE TALKS

LD110517 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 10 Oct 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] It is reported from NATO Headquarters that a session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group will be held in the Italian town of Stresa 11 and 12 October. The session, at defense minister level, will be chaired by the Secretary General of the North Atlantic bloc, Lord Carrington. According to the bulletin NOUVELLE ATLANTIQUE, which is close to NATO Headquarters, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger intends to raise the question of the production, adoption, and deployment of sea-based cruise missiles at this session. One of the key matters on the agenda, NOUVELLE ATLANTIQUE says, will once again be the question of the continued deployment of American medium-range Pershing II nuclear missiles and land-based cruise missiles in Western Europe. I will ask my colleague, Viktor Levin, to comment on this report:

[Levin] The Commander in Chief of NATO forces in Europe, U.S. General Rogers, has said many times in recent days that the plans to deploy 572 nuclear missiles in Europe, which were adopted in 1979, must be implemented in their entirety. The United States, for its part, is doing everything possible in this direction -- even more, in fact. It goes so far that highly placed representatives of the American Administration are putting forward as justification for the plans to turn Western Europe into a bridgehead for the siting of nuclear first-strike missiles, the absolutely mendacious thesis alleging that the buildup of missile power is critically important for the improvement of dialogue with the Soviet Union. This is literally what U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Perle said in addressing a subcommittee of the House of Representatives in the U.S. Congress.

First the United States wrecked the Geneva talks on reduction of medium-range nuclear armaments, creating a deadlocked situation and now, standing the facts on their heads, is trying to assert that dialogue cannot be resumed without the continued deployment of the missiles, though it is abundantly clear that what is necessary for a return to the conference table is that the obstacles created by the American side be cleared away. In other words, the medium-range missiles already installed must be withdrawn and no new ones introduced. But, the United States is obstinately sticking to its course of deploying the missiles against all logic and reason in the hope thereby of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The false protestations of the first -- and others — of the Washington politicians will not fool either the Soviet Union or its friends and allies. I believe Perle himself must realize that. But, if so, it is entirely reasonable to ask: Why are such assertions being made? One must assume that the NATO defense ministers do not need much persuading to continue to accelerate the missile deployment. The Bonn Minister, Woerner, for instance, is such a zealous advocate of the missiles that he runs the risk of being considered more pro-American than the Americans. The heads of the military departments give American Secretary Weinberger and Commander in Chief Rogers very little trouble, as a rule. At the Nuclear Planning Group sessions, no objections of principle have been voiced. However, Washington's alarm over the realization of its plans to deploy the missiles is there for all to see. It is not himself, after all, that Perle is trying to convince on the need to deploy all the missiles, but others. And the very fact that in doing so he is resorting to arguments about dialogue reflects the concern being felt in Europe, about both the missile deployment itself, and about Washington's obstinate unwillingness to conduct a dialogue with the Soviet Union on the only possible basis, that of equality and equal security.

Public opinion in the Western countries is unequivocal: It is vividly reflected in the anti-war movement, which is once again gathering strength following something of a pause, and which, contrary to the hopes of the Atlanticists, has by no means reconciled itself to the deployment of American nuclear missiles. For example, there is renewed and energetic opposition in the FRG to NATO's dangerous plans from the Workers' Club, Darmstadt signal. Among its members is a large group of progressive officers, soldiers, and civilian employees of the Bundeswehr, and they objectively refute all the arguments being adduced by NATO circles in justification of the missile deployment. Opposition to NATO's plans is growing, and this fact is making Washington nervous. Hence, the attempts to quell the wave of protest and calm down those worried by means of untruthful assertions. But mendacious arguments cannot make untruth pass for truth -- which is that the United States and its closest NATO allies are obstinately trying to make Western Europe nuclear hostages of the Pentagon, and that the United States still shows no willingess for honest and constructive talks with the Soviet Union. This is also shown by the stance adopted by the United States on the eve of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group session.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI INTERVIEWED ON CEMA COOPERATION

PM101055 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 40, Oct 84 pp 6-9

[Interview with Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, by special correspondent Mikhail Chernousov: "Hungary and CMEA"]

[Text] In Budapest Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Jozsef Marjai, who is also Hungary's permanent representative in the CMEA, was interviewed by our special correspondent Mikhail Chernousov.

[Chernousov] What is your opinion of the recent economic conference of CMEA member states at summit level in Moscow?

[Marjai] It is 15 years since the party and state leaders of the CMEA countries examined so comprehensively at summit level the state of affairs in the field of economic co-operation. The important decisions made at that conference formed the basis of the comprehensive programme for the socialist economic integration. The period since then has demonstrated that the Comprehensive Programme has withstood the test in practice, that its implementation has in many respects served to deepen the economic co-operation of CMEA countries, the development of socialist economic integration, and that important results have been achieved in many fields of co-operation, although conditions in the interim have become much more complicated.

Indeed, both the external and internal conditions of socialist economic cooperation have changed substantially since the time of the previous summit conference. Suffice it to say that this has been a difficult period for all regions of our planet, for countries belonging to different socio-economic systems and alliances. Changes in economic relations between countries belonging to different socio-economic formations, perhaps the biggest since the end of World War II, have taken place. The international conditions in which the socialist countries pursue their peaceful creative activities have been seriously complicated by the crisis of the capitalist economy and the political actions of imperialism's extremist circles directed at undermining the balance of forces existing between the two world systems. As to changes in the internal economic development conditions of CMEA countries, by now most of them have actually exhausted the possibilities of extensive economic growth. The need to intensify the economy, to concentrate attention on qualitative indicators of growth, and to accelerate technical development has moved to the forefront in countries of the socialist community to a much greater extent than before.

The strength of our community is confirmed by the fact that the economic efforts of CMEA countries have yielded fruit even in this complex period characterized by unfavourable international conditions and new domestic tasks of economic development. That the development of CMEA countries continued and still continues, even if in some instances at a slower pace, is a striking illustration of the advantages of co-operation, the strength of the socialist system. Our countries and the socialist community as a whole have taken effective measures to neutralize the influence of the consequences of capitalism's economic crisis. The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance has played a weighty role in this. Thanks to the stabilizing role of economic co-operation within the framework of the organization, most CMEA countries were able to retain their positions in the world market, and with this, also their solvency, despite the losses they suffered owing to growing disbalances in international exchange.

But one should remember that the change and complication of the external and internal conditions of the economic development of CMEA countries are long-term factors.

For this reason the aim of the economic summit conference was first of all to make an exhaustive assessment of the socialist community's economic development and, proceeding from this, to determine the main tasks in the present conditions, the main areas of the further development of cooperation and its most important aspects. We can note with satisfaction that the conference fulfilled its tasks. It worked out a programme of action that accords with the interests of all CMEA countries and defines the main directions of the development of co-operation for a long time to come.

The development and efficient functioning of the mechanism of socialist economic integration are in the fundamental political and economic interests of the Hungarian People's Republic. From the outset the Hungarian Government supported the idea of convening an economic summit and actively took part in preparing it. And they will also facilitate in every way the successful fulfillment of the decisions it has adopted.

[Chernousov] What is Hungary's contribution to the international system of division of labour within the framework of the CMEA?

[Marjai] Being one of the founders of the CMEA, my country has from the outset taken an active part in the development of all fields of multilateral co-operation. In accordance with its possibilities and natural conditions, it co-operates closely with other CMEA countries in many key branches of the economy. The aluminum industry is one of these branches. Here Hungary has accumulated production experience suitable for joint use with other CMEA countries. The same applies to the field of communications equipment, in which my country has long-standing traditions. Special mention should be made of co-operation in agriculture and the food industry, this involving both extensive pooling of production experience and participation in the modernization of the food industry. Hungary plays a significant role in meeting the needs of individual CMEA countries in foodstuffs. The production of medicines, which includes both division of labour based on extensive specialization and co-production and co-ordination of research, is the main form of Hungary's participation in co-operation in the chemical industry. At the same time, the Hungarian chemical industry meets a considerable part of the demand for herbicides of other CMEA countries, and first of all the Soviet Union.

The output of Hungary's machine-building industry -- Ikarus buses, river boats built by the Ganz Shipyard, and railway rolling stock -- is well known and popular in CMEA countries.

Such jointly built projects as the Vinnitsa-Albertirsa 750-kilovolt power transmission line, the Druzhba-1 and Druzhba-2 oil pipelines, and the Soyuz gas pipeline are a notable example of Hungary's active participation in multilateral co-operation.

The multilateral co-operation of our countries in the field of research and development is especially important for Hungary. It is only thanks to this that Hungary marches in step with world technical progress. At the same time, within the framework of the economic integration of CMEA countries, Hungary makes a substantial contribution to the development of science, especially in such fields as geology, bioengineering and biotechnology, the peaceful uses of atomic energy, environmental protection, and water conservancy.

Hungary has always regarded active participation in the development of the organizational structure of socialist economic integration and the system of economic levers of managing the economy as one of the most important fields of multilateral co-operation.

[Chernousov] In what fields is Hungary co-operating most actively with other socialist countries?

[Marjai] Besides its multilateral co-operation, Hungary takes the initiative, within the limits of its possibilities, in helping to develop bilateral economic ties in all fields. Together with other CMEA countries taking part in the fulfillment of the Comprehensive Programme, Hungary seeks new ways and better, more effective solutions with a view to perfecting the mechanism of economic management in the interests of the further development of socialist economic co-operation. Hungary's multiform activity is directed at deepening the co-ordination of economic policy in all fields of co-operation. The bilateral co-ordination of plans is an essential instrument in this work. Within the framework of this co-ordination, we can reach agreement on questions of supplying my country with raw materials, fuel, and energy, on the main areas of coproduction and specialization, as well as on the main proportions and the structure of commodity exchange.

Our successes in agriculture and the food industry -- the result of natural conditions and considerable material and intellectual input -- allow us to expand co-operation with other socialist countries by sharing our know-how, with the aim of improving the supply of foodstuffs to the population, facilitating the buildup of the material base of agricultural production.

We actively co-operate in the sphere of industry, first of all in engineering. Special attention here is given to the manufacture and purchase of machinery and equipment of a high technical standard. Another important task is the development and output of electronic technology, microprocessors, industrial robots, as well as products of the machine-building industry and spare parts for them in the required amount and range.

Let me give you some concrete examples of co-operation.

Engineering and chemicals are the main fields of Hungarian-Czechoslovak co-operation. Our biggest ties are in the production of motor vehicles and farm and building machinery. This accounts for more than a third of the total volume of our bilateral exchange of engineering products. The processing, machine-building, and chemical industries remain the key branches of our economic co-operation. Being drafted at present, for instance, are agreements for coproduction of a new model of the Skoda car, of a general-purpose heavy tractor, heavy-current equipment and communications equipment. Efforts are being made to launch co-operation in the manufacture of assemblies for industrial robots and also in the field of biomass utilization.

We view co-operation in machine building as the most important aspect of Hungarian-Bulgarian economic ties. Hungary, for instance, specializes in the output of articulated buses and trolley-buses, and also produces large quantities of computers. In the future we see a possibility to develop co-operation in the manufacture of computers, electronic equipment, robots, hoisting and conveying equipment, numerically controlled machine tools, and motor vehicles.

From Romania Hungary imports Dacia and Aro cars, drilling equipment, ammonia and caustic soda, and exports to it in ever growing quantities modern machine tools, instruments, rolled stock, and chemicals. Bilateral coproduction and specialization are substantially developed in the field of petrochemistry and the production of medicines.

Industrial co-operation with the G.D.R. is developing effectively. Enterprises of the two countries are parties to more than 70 bilateral and multilateral agreements on specialization and coproduction. Machinery accounts for more than 60 per cent of the trade turnover. Our main imports from the G.D.R. are farm machinery, motor vehicles, machine tools, printing equipment, machinery for the processing of rubber and plastics, and instruments.

Hungary exports to the G.D.R. Ikarus buses, equipment for slaughter houses, electronic instruments and electroaccoustical equipment. We also export to the G.D.R. wines, vegetables, and fruits.

Hungarian-Polish economic co-operation has lately been expanding at an annual rate of 7-10 per cent. Mutual deliveries within the framework of industrial specialization and coproduction account for about 30 per cent of the entire trade exchange. To the main fields of economic ties I would refer Polish deliveries of energy carriers, sulphur and coke, as well as co-operation in the processing of waste dumps of collieries within the framework of the joint Haldex enterprise, and Poland's participation in the reconstruction of Hungarian power-industry facilities. Also considerable is the exchange of products of metallurgy, petrochemistry, and the chemical fibres industry, and also co-operation in the technical rubber industry. Ties in the production of automobiles and in the electronic industry are expanding. I must also mention co-operation in the field of agriculture and the food industry, which includes exchanges of planting and breeding stock. Possibilities also exist for the transfer of industrial technology.

Hungary consistently develops bi-lateral economic ties also with non-European CMEA countries. Thus, some 3,000 Ikarus buses will be assembled in Cuba in the five years between 1981 and 1985, which will in large measure help solve that country's transport problems. In fulfillment of multilateral agreements, Hungary takes part in the development of the production and processing of Cuban citrus fruits, in the building of enterprises for the mining of nickel and cobalt, and also conducts geological prospecting.

Hungarian-Mongolian co-operation in the field of geology, mining, and water conservancy has become traditional by now. We are taking part in the construction, operating, and modernization of such enterprises as a garment factory, meat-packing plant, a flour mill, and a biological preparations plant.

Specialists trained at a vocational and technical school for 1,000 students, built with Hungarian assistance, have already joined in the fulfillment of the programme of Vietnam's industrialization. To illustrate Hungarian-Vietnamese co-operation, I could also mention the electric motor plant near Hanoi, a thermal power plant, the main enterprise for the output of vaccines for livestock, a textile mill with 50,000 spindles in hue. Together with other CMEA countries, Hungary is taking part in the modernization of the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City railway and in the mining of bauxites.

[Chernousov] What is your view of the state and prospects of Soviet-Hungarian economic, scientific, and technical ties?

[Marjai] By their scale and structure, the economic ties with the Soviet Union that have been formed in the past decades are of fundamental importance for the Hungarian People's Republic. Today the Soviet Union is our biggest and most important economic partner. The annual trade turnover between our two countries exceeds 8 billion rubles.

Although Hungary does not play such a noticeable role in the total volume of Soviet trade, deliveries of Hungarian products facilitate the solution of many tasks facing the U.S.S.R. in the field of economy and supplies to the population. The structure of economic co-operation and trade between our two countries was formed with due consideration for the economic and natural specifics and possibilities of the U.S.S.R. and Hungary. From the very outset, Hungary took into consideration the requirements of Soviet partners met through the international division of labour, and this also played its role in the forming of this structure.

For Hungary, the U.S.S.R. is the most important supplier of raw materials and energy carriers. The long-term programme of developing industrial specialization and coproduction up to the year 1990 determines the main directions of economic co-operation between our countries in the key fields, with special emphasis on division of labour in the field of machine building.

One indicator of the deepening of economic integration is the fact that the rates of growth of the exchange of products put out within the framework of industrial specialization and coproduction far exceed the rates of growth of traditional exports and imports. Commodities supplied to the U.S.S.R. on the basis of agreements on industrial specialization and coproduction account for more than a third of the total Hungarian exports to the U.S.S.R.

Co-operation in the field of the automobile and electrotechnical industries, in the production of communications equipment, in instrument making and in the chemical industry is of much importance for us. This year, for instance, our Soviet partners will be supplies with 7,600 Ikarus buses, pesticides to the sum of 110 million rubles, medical and veterinary preparations to the sum of 250 million rubles.

Our ties in the production and mutual deliveries of consumer goods have expanded substantially. Hungary exports to the U.S.S.R. large quantitites of manufactured goods and foodstuffs. Hungarian fabrics, clothing, knit goods, shoes, carpets, and furniture are in demand in Soviet stores. Soviet passenger cars, mopeds, bicycles, refrigerators, watches, radio sets, photo cameras, TV sets, and household appliances are popular with Hungarian consumers.

The Soviet Union is a major purchaser of the output of our food industry and agriculture. Deliveries of foodstuff are made on the basis of long-term agreements. Thus, 335,000 tons of apples, almost 300,000 tons of vegetable and fruit preserves, large quantities of table and sparkling wines will be exported to the U.S.S.R. in 1984 under the agreement on deliveries of vegetables, fruits, and wines up to the year 1990.

Hungary will continue to search for possibilities to take part in the fulfillment of the Soviet Food Programme.

Hungarian-Soviet economic co-operation has now transcended the framework of traditional foreign trade. We consistently work to develop the forms of this co-operation. Direct ties between enterprises of the two countries are now being established and possibilities of setting up joint Soviet-Hungarian enterprises studied. Hungary is developing economic, scientific, and technical co-operation with individual constituent republics of the Soviet Union.

The foundation of our future co-operation is being laid by present co-operation in the sphere of science and technology, where priority is given to projects whose results can be directly and quickly applied in industry, thereby ensuring its technical progress.

The future of our economic co-operation is determined by long-term agreements. Adjusting ourselves to development demands, we shall work to renew their content and have already begun drafting new agreements in leading fields such as microelectronics and robotics, for instance.

Our co-operation will continue to develop in accordance with the geographic and economic conditions of our countries, with due account for mutual advantage and interest. It serves the cause of strengthening the friendship of our countries and peoples, the cause of building socialism.

USSR'S YEPISHEV VISITS CENTRAL GROUP OF FORCES

PM101537 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel A. Petrov report: "Visiting the Group's Servicemen"]

[Text] Central Group of Forces -- Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who is heading a Soviet military delegation that is in Czechoslovakia to take part in the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla Operation and Czechoslovak People's Army Day, has visited the Central Group of Forces.

A meeting took place between Army General A.A. Yepishev and the group's leading personnel. They discussed questions of further improving the effectiveness of combat and political training and ideological and political education work, the organization of competition, and the progress of the final verification in the formations and units.

Army General A.A. Yepishev visited troop units in the group, familiarized himself with the personnel's life, combat training, and daily routine, and toured the military settlements, Lenin rooms, and rooms of combat glory.

The chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate stressed the importance of the tasks facing the group's personnel in steadfastly increasing vigilance and combat readiness.

Army General A.A. Yepishev was accompanied by Colonel General G.G. Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Forces, and Lieutenant General N.S. Kovalenko, Military Council member and chief of the Group of Forces Political Directorate.

PRAVDA ASSESSES WESTERN NEOCONSERVATIVE TREND

PM091413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 84 First Edition p 6

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor V. M. Shveniyeradze article under the rubric "On the Ideological Front": "Neoconservatism at the Service of Imperialist Reaction"]

[Text] Our time is characterized by the sharp exacerbation of the struggle of socialism against capitalism and Marxist-Leninist ideology against bourgeois ideology. It is a question of the struggle of reason against recklessness, a farsighted approach to mankind's future against dangerously shortsighted pragmatic subjectivism in international affairs.

In the postwar decades, bourgeois ideology and politics have undergone a series of changes. This was due, first, to the successes of real socialism, especially in the Soviet Union, in resolving socioeconomic and political tasks and in the development of science, technology, and culture, and to the growth of its magnetic force and prestige in the world. Second, to the wide dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideas of the revolutionary transformation of society and the ideas of a world without wars or weapons, and to the establishment of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems as a norm in international relations. Third, to the loss by the imperialist powers, particularly the United States, of their leading role in the world, their inability to overcome the crisis in the economy and in the social and political spheres and to offer a positive alternative to socialism and its humane ideals.

Various bourgeois philosophical and political theories and movements -- liberal, conservative, "left" and right radicalist -- make various assessments of the dynamics of the processes taking place in the world. Bourgeois liberalism, for instance, sometimes displays a sober approach to changes in the distribution of forces in the international arena and tries to arrive at some kind of interpretation of the prospects of historical progress. Many bourgeois liberals advocate detente and cooperation among states. Conservatism has always nurtured blind hatred for revolutionary theory and practice, and first and foremost for scientific communism, as well as for democratic movements and the peoples' national liberation struggle. As for radicalist currents, they, as a rule, do not have any clearly defined goals. They are characterized by their spontaneous protest against the existing state of affairs and objectivist criticism of capitalism's flaws.

For all their diversity, these currents have one thing common -- anticommunism. This, however, does not preclude the existence of a dividing line between them such as the question of their attitude toward coexistence with the socialist system. Of course, here the most important decisions are made by the governments in power, which express the opinions of particular groupings of the ruling class. The actual thrust of the country's domestic and -- particularly -- foreign policy course depends largely on their ability to take the real correlation of forces in the world arena into account and depends on their philosophical and ideological position.

In recent years the prevailing ideology in the upper echelons of power in the leading NATO countries, first and foremost the United States, but also Britain and the FRG, has been that of conservatism (neoconservatism, ultraconservatism, and right-wing conservatism). The liberals have been ousted from the stage in political life. The leaders of conservatism assert that "the philosophy of liberalism has entirely exhausted itself."

Conservatism has its own ancient traditions, going back, for instance, in the United States to the time of the slave-owning planters. But its modern form, on the banks of the Potomac, dates from the times of McCarthyism and the anticommunist "witchhunt" which was so shameful for a country priding itself on its "democracy." But the conservatives, while holding trials of Communists on a scale without precedent since Hitlerism and groundlessly accusing them of "espionage," "plots," and the notorious un-American activities, did not fail to pay "attention" to the liberals and radicals too. The former were accused of "tolerance of communism" and of trying to introduce the principle of state control into the economy, and the latter of "disregard for national traditions."

Thus neoconservatism grew up as an anticommunist, antidemocratic, antiliberal, antiradical movement. In the United States its adherents have not yet organized the formation of their own party. Neoconservative views are shared by many Republicans and Democrats. The arrival in power of the present U.S. Administration (the same can be said of the current ruling political parties in Britain and the FRG) meant the expression of the ideology of conservatism in government policy. One recent proof of this is the Republican Party's election platform. The program of action adopted at the party's convention in Dallas in August of this year is entirely in the spirit of neoconservatism.

Not so long ago a voluminous book with the symptomatic title "The Rise of the Right" [Podyem Pravykh] was published in the United States. Its author, W. Rusher, one of the ideologists of American neoconservatism and former chief editor of the movement's press organ the NATIONAL REVIEW, writes: "The conservative movement largely created the Reagan administration. The Reagan administration inevitably had a decisive influence on the conservative movement and to some extent gave it new form."

Of course, the ideals of conservatism played a substantial role in the formation of the philosophy, psychology, and political and moral views of the present White House incumbent. But the main reason for the frenzied Washington anticommunism and anti-Marxism lies deeper -- in the affiliation to the reactionary, belligerent wing of the monopolist bourgeoisie.

Present-day conservatism is a relatively broad ideological, philosophical, and political current. Its creed is the groundless rejection of the materialist concept of history, politics, and economics, malicious condemnation of "atheistic materialism," and subjective idealism taken to extremes. The practical realization of neoconservative ideas is reaction in all salients.

In the social sphere the neoconservatives proclaim the "triumph of individualism." Since man is supposed to be responsible for himself, this is used to justify the limitation of social development programs and the deepening of the gulf between rich and poor, with socioeconomic and political inequality thereby given the status of an absolute. The concept "the people" does not exist in their political vocabulary; it is replaced by another, more pragmatic term: "the voters." They frankly assert that "the civilized society requires the existence of order and the antagonistic classes. The only true equality is moral equality." In the economy, the neoconservatives advocate the curtailment of state interference in private business and every possible encouragement for market relations and private monopoly enterprise, under cover of the demagogic slogan of "Private ownership and freedom are inseparable."

In the international legal sphere, they are for the struggle against communism in the world and the implementation of the "law of the strong" from the positions of a "strong America." The neoconservatives' sense of justice and, in particular, their international legal thinking are not aimed at drawing up constructive normative instruments regulating and enshrining equal relations between states, but are programmed toward deliberate obstruction of existing agreements and accords and seeking out every possible means of undermining and destroying established relations of international cooperation.

In foreign policy, they put forward this thesis: All problems are basically "religious and moral." Hence the attempt to anathematize Godless communism, declare a "crusade" against it, and evaluate all the wealth of events in the world in terms of their own conception of "good and evil." Crude interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states is depicted as the fulfillment of the U.S. "moral duty" sent down by God. The political settlement of problems is replaced by sanctimonious moralizing and rhetoric followed, as a rule, by the use of brute force or the threat of force.

". . .They declare to be moral," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, "everything that they consider permitted to them, up to and including the overthrow of legitimate governments, the policy of state terrorism, and the waging of undeclared wars. This is the main cause of the exacerbation of existing seats of tension and the emergence of new ones, whether in the Near East, southern Africa, Central America, or other regions."

The upsurge of neoconservative ideas in the late seventies and early eighties was the reaction of imperialism's most aggressive circles to their inability to win the historic battle against socialism by peaceful means, in the conditions of detente. A massive campaign of antidetente and "psychological warfare" began. They try with all their might to discredit detente as a "trap set by the USSR," which the West has supposedly fallen into, thereby finding itself on the path to "unilateral ideological disarmament." As a counterweight, they put forward the policy of militarism and the arms race and the absolutely futile idea of securing military superiority over the Soviet Union. In the "interests of U.S. security," a course of undermining cooperation with the USSR has been set. Anticommunism prevents the ideologists of neoconservatism from objectively assessing the political realities of the times. This policy is blind, ignorant, unrealistic, and dangerous.

The propagation of fanatical hatred toward Marxism-Leninism and real socialism, the cultivation of fear, anti-Soviet hysteria, and "psychological warfare," and preparations for nuclear war -- that is what the conservatives' policy means in practice, for the people, the American people included.

But the United States is a land of many faces and many aspects, a land of contradictions, and the psychology of the modern American cannot always be as easily manipulated as the neoconservatives would like. So it would be an oversimplification to identify the present U.S. Administration with responsibly minded America, where truly democratic traditions are strong, or with all the American people, or even with that section of the people which has been misled by the furious propaganization of chauvinism and nationalism.

Have the neoconservatives really succeeded in burying the spirit of detente? Can the view of the well-known American historian and political scientist R. Hofstadter, who, in the late forties, described his compatriots as bystanders who consider it "more convenient to look at where they are, and not think about where they are going," really still be correct today? It does not appear so to us. The activation of political life has affected a considerable proportion of the world's population, and the United States is no exception. The idea of peaceful coexistence, which has gained the recognition of the millions, cannot be eradicated. Never before in Western countries, and in particular the United States, have so many articles and books been published and so many conferences and symposiums held devoted to the quest for ways of resolving conflict situations and preventing nuclear catastrophe. And never has the contradiction been so profound between the militarist policy of the governments of the leading NATO countries and the determination of the broad masses to preserve the policy of detente. Unfortunately, the present American Administration gambles mainly on force. It also gambles on deception, on misleading the masses, and on manipulating their awareness.

Here the systems of political values of capitalism and socialism are diametrically opposed. V.I. Lenin said with astonishing accuracy: "The bourgeoisie only acknowledges a state to be strong when it can use the whole might of the government apparatus to throw the masses whichever way the bourgeois rulers like. Our concept of strength is different. In our view, a state is strong by virtue of the masses' consciousness. It is strong when the masses know all, can judge all, and do all consciously."

The activation of the neoconservative ideology, which expresses the interests of the ruling elite, is today one manifestation of the spiritual crisis of capitalism and its inability to overcome the antagonisms inherent in it: its amorality, the alienation of the individual, and social demagoguery. The deepening of this crisis is evidence of the steady growth of the influence of the ideas of peace and socialism.

MIKHAYLOV HITS ILO'S 'ANTISOCIALIST' LEANINGS

PM051101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Mikhaylov article: "Where Is the ILO Going?"]

[Text] An unprecedentedly high level of unemployment, the monopolies' open offensive against working people's interests, persecution by the powers that be against those who are waging the struggle for the social rights of broad sections of the population -- these are the realities of the capitalist world. Acute social problems, particularly unemployment, also face many developing countries. The resolution of these problems is becoming increasingly pressing with every passing day, demanding urgent and vigorous actions on the part both of governments and of international organizations. Within the UN framework, the ILO is called upon to tackle these issues.

This organization has been in existence for 65 years, and during these years it has adopted many conventions and recommendations on various questions of social policy. Some of them have played a definite role in improving labor legislation in a number of countries. However, for the full implementation of these documents the ILO must give resolute support to the just and difficult struggle which the working people of many countries are waging for progressive social transformations. But here the ILO is plainly backsliding.

Thus, the "World Employment Program," which this organization proclaimed several years ago, has had no influence on resolving the unemployment problem. Nor has the ILO had its say on the matter of promoting legislative substantiation for the right to work.

The ILO's intolerable passiveness in resolving these problems is further testimony that today this international organization is very far removed from the real problems of life which beset working people and the international workers and trade union movement.

At the same time, the reactionary majority in the ILO "does notice," as it were, the fact that working people and trade unions in all countries are coming out increasingly resolutely against the threat of nuclear catastrophe and for ending the arms race and channeling the funds so released into satisfying the working people's vital needs. ILO Director General F. Blanchard, who heads the organization's pro-Western leadership, and those who are behind him evidently believe that the ILO has nothing to do with the preservation of peace and disarmament. What other explanation is there for the fact that the fulfillment of the ILO General Conference's decisions adopted in the late seventies and early eighties on the initiative of the USSR, the other socialist countries, and trade unions of a progressive orientation on the inadmissibility of considerable resources being plundered by the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the resolution on the economic and social consequences of disarmament is not being set in motion or is simply being slowed down!

The ILO's disregard of the opinion of millions of working people and their professional organizations is tantamount to a refusal to express or even reflect working people's interests. That is what it is supposed to do. The ILO leadership opposes the dissemination of ideas of detente and cooperation within the organization. Unfortunately, it is succeeding for the time being on these issues. Not only has the organization not become an arena of equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation among countries with different political and socioeconomic systems, it is pursuing quite the opposite ends.

These ends are met by the ILO's trilateral structure (representatives of governments, trade unions, and employers participate in the organization with equal rights), by the archaic and conservative nature of the procedures, and by the dominance of the West's representatives on its Secretariat.

The ILO's most important organs and, above all, its key organ -- the Governing Body -- are formed in violation of the principles of equal rights universally recognized within the UN system. Holding sway in the employers' group, business representatives from the leading capitalist states openly defend the ideological and political positions of private enterprise within the ILO. Key positions in the ILO's working people's group are held by representatives of right-wing reformist trade unions the (ICFTU), which are bossed by the leaders of the American AFL-CIO labor union association. The confederation's leadership pursues an antisocialist, anti-Soviet line within the ILO, initiates various unseemly actions, and inspires the filing of "complaints" at the ILO against socialist countries for alleged nonobservance of ILO conventions ratified by them.

The antisocialist thrust of the ILO's activity was manifested particularly strongly during the discussion of "complaints" by the aforementioned ICFTU and the World Confederation of Labor against the government of Poland in connection with the conventions on trade union freedom. Active use is made of discussion of the "Polish question" at the ILO to undermine socialism in Poland and to give moral and political support to enemies of the Polish people and to emigre centers of the former "Solidarity." Despite sharp protests from the socialist countries, the ILO openly sided with the imperialist circles most hostile to socialist Poland by adopting a decision to set up some commission of inquiry on the "Polish affair." This resulted in Poland's being faced with the need to suspend its cooperation with the ILO and categorically rejecting the ILO decision to set up a commission as something devoid of all grounds and representing interference in Poland's internal affairs.

ILO Director General Blanchard is channeling his efforts toward "pushing through" a discussion of the commission's report at upcoming sessions of ILO organs, clearly expecting a new wave of propaganda ballyhoo. He remains deaf to the Polish Government's statements on this question and to the stand of the socialist countries and progressive forces. Malevolent people at the ILO ignore the fact that a genuine trade union movement is functioning in Poland and the sociopolitical situation is stabilizing. Blanchard would do better to turn his attention to the way in which the ILO does its best to put the brakes on the discussion of gross and mass violations of working people's rights and trade union freedoms in the majority of leading capitalist countries. This was manifested particularly graphically during the examination of the question of the U.S. Administration's breaking up of the air traffic controllers union and the problem of the "bans on professions" against holders of progressive views in the FRG. He ought to sound the alarm over the appreciable easing up of ILO debate on the position of working people in countries with reactionary and dictatorial regimes.

Porgressive forces at the ILO have repeatedly stated the need to improve the situation in the organization, notably by democratizing the organization's structure and work methods and altering the principles of the formation and functioning of the ILO's control mechanism, which is charged with supervising the fulfillment of international labor standards. Precisely this mechanism is used to hang labels on the USSR and other socialist countries. Its political tendentiousness, undemocratic work methods, and orientation on only the bourgeois legal system lead to the spread of farfetched accusations of a slanderous nature against socialist states and countries of a progressive orientation.

The joint statement by a number of socialist countries at this summer's session of the ILO General Conference points out that the reorganization of the ILO control mechanism with due regard for the legitimate interests of countries and sides is an indispensable condition for normalizing the situation in the organization, and this stand is meeting with increasingly broad support and understanding among a large number of representatives of different states.

It is in the organization's interests also to end as quickly as possible the situation whereby citizens of a narrow group of Western countries hold key positions in its Secretariat in violation of the universally recognized principle within the UN system of the fair geographic distribution of posts. This is intolerable for an organization which lays claim to universality.

To summarize, turning the ILO into an organization that really serves the noble aims stated in its charter must begin by ending all discrimination in it and creating an atmosphere of normal international cooperation on an equitable basis. The ILO must stop playing the unseemly role of a tool in the political struggle against the socialist countries in the hands of opponents of the relaxation of international tension. Otherwise the ILO will get further and further away from the paths leading to the achievement of the chief aims it proclaims -- support for working people and international cooperation in the labor sphere -- and risks ending up totally isolated from the broad masses.

VOSS VIEWS GENEVA IPU CONFERENCE DECISIONS

PM051027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, by V. Kuznetsov, IZVESTIYA own correspondent in Geneva, date unspecified, under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "In Defense of the Gains of Detente"; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] The 72d IPU conference has concluded its work in Geneva. For a week, approximately 450 representatives of the parliaments of more than 100 countries discussed problems connected with consolidating the international situation, political, economic, and social aspects of detente, the role of parliaments in liquidating colonialism, racism, and racial discrimination in the Republic of South Africa, and also the ending of the illegal occupation of Namibia. A special place in the discussions was allocated to the preparations to hold the World Women's Conference next year. V. Kuznetsov, IZVESTIYA own correspondent in Geneva, asked A.E. Voss, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, to speak about the course and results of the conference.

This conference, A.E. Voss said, was held under conditions of a sharply exacerbated international situation. This affected the course of the discussion of items on the agenda. A number of delegates from Western states, primarily parliamentarians from NATO countries, took a negative stand, opposing measures to improve the international climate and restore confidence and viewing the problem of East-West cooperation through the prism of "Atlantic solidarity."

The Soviet delegation and the socialist countries' delegations countered that unconstructive approach with a firm stand in defense of the gains of detente and the need to activate the efforts of parliaments in deepening mutual understanding and the need to put pressure on governments with a view to returning them to normal cooperation within the UN framework, in the interests of world peace and the people's security.

At the conference, A.E. Voss emphasized, attention was focused on the fact that efforts to eliminate the cold war obstacles are coming up against barriers created by the NATO countries. Take, for example, the question of the deployment of new American missiles in Europe. That dangerous action for the cause of peace wrecked the Geneva talks aimed at substantially lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and radically reducing nuclear arms on the basis of the sides' equality and identical security. The Soviet Union consistently advocates the strengthening of political-legal guarantees of security and the liquidation of dangerous hotbeds of tension.

Very close attention, the Soviet delegation head continued, was paid to tasks of urgently settling the situation in the Near East, which remains dangerously explosive as a consequence of the aggressive policy of Israel supported by the United States.

The Soviet Union proposes, above all, that the principles of the inadmissibility of seizing foreign lands by annexation be strictly observed. It is necessary in practice, it was emphasized at the conference, to ensure the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination and to create their own state.

At the plenary sessions and in the commissions, A.E. Voss pointed out, great attention was devoted to the disturbing situation in Central America and the Caribbean. A specially adopted resolution emphasizes that the occupation of Grenada, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, and the gross interference in Cuba's affairs are turning that region into a dangerous hotbed of tension, posing a threat to the security of all Latin American countries, and leading to the exacerbation of the international situation as a whole.

I would like to emphasize that the socialist community countries and developing states inserted in the resolution on the contribution of parliaments to the cause of liquidating colonialism, racism, and racial discrimination points demanding concrete measures to widen the struggle against the policy of apartheid and observance of the UN sanctions against the Republic of South Africa. Those proposals received the delegates' approval.

The work of the Geneva forum showed that the world public concern at the fate of peace and detente meets the serious understanding on the part of the parliamentarians of many countries, who demand specific action to preserve peace and to broaden mutually advantageous cooperation for the good of all mankind.

LENINGRAD 'COSPAS-SARSAT' AGREEMENT ADOPTED

LD052341 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Leningrad October 5 TASS -- The adoption of the joint "Document on Mutual Understanding" rounded off in Leningrad today the seventh meeting of the coordination group of "Cospas-Sarsat" -- the international artificial satellite programme of searching for and rescue of people in distress. On behalf of the countries -- the founders of the programme, the document was signed by representatives of the Merchant Marine of the USSR, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States, the Ministry of National Defence of Canada and France's National Space Exploration Centre.

The terms of entry of third countries into the outer space community are stipulated in the document of the conference which was also attended by Britain, Bulgaria, Norway, Finland.

"Despite complicated fluctuations in the political situation in the world all participants in the conference were brought together by the fruitful striving for cooperation and mutual understanding, the interest in successful result of the programme aimed at the good of the whole of mankind," said Yuriy Zurabov, head of the Soviet delegation.

The "Cospas-Sarsat" system, which was founded five years ago, said Yuriy Zurabov, to a major extent justified the hopes placed on it. More than 100 searching-rescue operations on land and sea were conducted in the two-year period of its experimental exploitation. The number of rescued citizens from different countries now approaches 300.

Three Soviet "Cosmos" sputniks to receive signals from emergency radio buoys are now on a constant orbit around the planet. As was stated by head of the U.S. delegation John Harney MacElroy, in November this year and next summer the United States will also launch two specially equipped sputniks.

The next "Cospas-Sarsat" meeting is to be held in Seattle (U.S.A.) next year.

IZVESTIYA NOTES STUKALIN LETTER TO UNESCO

PM101030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Paris -- The attention of the 120th UNESCO Executive Council session is currently focused on the letter from V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister and chairman of the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs, to Director General A.M. M'Bow, expounding the USSR's stances on the most important issues of the organization's activity and containing proposals aimed at increasing the effectiveness of its work.

The Soviet Union, the letter points out, welcomes with great satisfaction the fact that in recent years UNESCO's prestige has risen and its role in the system of contemporary international relations has increased substantially. However, the shift in UNESCO's approach to the problems of today, the letter stresses, has been met with hostility by those forces which look to the past and are reluctant to see the positive processes taking place in the world. A noisy propaganda campaign orchestrated by the United States has been mounted against UNESCO.

It is being noted here that the document submitted reflects not just the Soviet Union's concern for the fate of UNESCO but also its desire to enhance the role of the United Nations and its specialized institutions, to expand their contribution to ensuring peace and detente, and to develop broad international cooperation in the interests of all peoples.

CORRECTION TO 6 OCT 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Moscow TV's 6 Oct 'Studio 9' Program," published in the 9 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, on page CC 1.

Under the subheading "Space Militarization" on page CC 6, paragraph three should be omitted as extraneous.

On page CC 7, paragraph six, line two should read: ...operations of concealment.

[Zagladin] Up to now... (supplying omitted name)

U.S.-SOVIET TIES ANALYZED FOLLOWING GROMYKO VISIT

AU082141 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Spartak Beglov, "NOVOSTI political observer," especially written for RABOTNICHESKO DELO: "What Will The Continuation Be?"]

[Text] Drawing the balance of the talks between Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and the U.S. Administration, the U.S. public devotes most of its attention to the issue of what practical actions can improve the present unsatisfactory state of the two countries' relations.

These days the fact that the present U.S. Administration does not have in its record any arms control agreement with the USSR emerged with extreme acuteness. This vacuum was filled by militant rhetoric aimed against the USSR and its allies.

The preelection atmosphere in the United States softened the rhetoric of official Washington; however, the increased attention to peaceful phraseology did not improve the situation. The words are only words. We know well their value, especially during election campaigns. Therefore, one can often meet manifestations of understanding toward the Soviet position in the analysis of local political observers. They also understand that naked assurances of an "interest in peace" are insufficient, and cannot replace concrete actions.

In order to pacify the concerned public, representatives of Washington's official circles are now trying to promote the idea that since the Soviet-U.S. contacts were possible, things do not stand in the same place. "The proposals will come," they say.

Proposals -- yes, but what proposals? This is the basic question to which the Soviet side gave an extremely clear answer: The USSR will never permit itself to be addressed in the language of confrontation and political war. The course toward accumulating weapons to achieve superiority over the USSR is also hopeless. The continuation of this course is categorically not in the interest of the world.

In U.S. newspapers one sees the expression "a new beginning" in relation to possible future changes in U.S. foreign policy with increasing frequency. However, this "new beginning" was announced 45 months ago, when the present U.S. Administration came to power. The same "new beginning" materialized in the area of deploying new first-strike nuclear weapons and in the rhetoric about "turning communism into a heap of ashes." Such a "beginning" can not continue if the United States truly wants to decrease tension in the world and bring about a belief in the future and return relations with the USSR to the necessary cooperation in the disarmament sphere.

Simultaneously the United States cannot complain of a lack of opportunities to demonstrate political goodwill for solving the problems. The USSR proposed taking simultaneous steps for retreating from the precipice of nuclear threat as an example to the other nuclear states; namely, to freeze the nuclear arsenals, undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, to announce a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons, and so forth. As is known, the USSR has already taken steps on some of these proposals through unilateral obligations.

The U.S. Administration is found indebted in this area not only to the USSR but to the entire world. Naturally, the following question emerges: Is the U.S. political leadership prepared to continue what the Soviet initiatives and steps have started? This would be the minimum, but such and only such a continuation, and not verbal assurances can satisfy an alarmed world. The moment of truth has come for the Americans. Only in this way can we characterize the situation following the departure of the Soviet foreign minister from the United States.

SHULTZ 3-DAY LATIN AMERICAN TOUR EXAMINED

LD102142 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Washington, 10 Oct (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' 3-day trip to El Salvador, Panama, and Mexico, which begins today, is seen here as an attempt to undermine the efforts of the "Contadora Group" countries aimed at securing peace in Central America.

He will make his first stop in San Salvador, where he will hold talks with the American puppet Duarte. In journalistic circles, Shultz' visit to this capital -- which is being undertaken "in a rush" -- is being linked to the concern felt by Washington at the widening armed struggle by Salvadoran patriots against the puppet regime and at the latter's inability, despite massive American military aid, to achieve a breakthrough in the civil war.

From El Salvador the secretary of state will fly to Panama to take part in the ceremony for the installation of the country's new president, Nicolas Ardito Barletta. His stay in Panama will be used to hold talks with the heads of a number of states who will be gathered there for the occasion. In the words of one high-ranking administration representative, the chief matter at the talks will be discussion of the "Contadora Group" proposals.

As is known, the Group recently made public its "Peace Deed," the aim of which is to facilitate a peaceful settlement of the Nicaraguan Government, met with active resistance on the banks of the Potomac, where they immediately began to insist that it be "revised" and that "amendments" be made to "emasculate" its content.

Political observers believe that at the planned meetings in Panama Shultz will pressure the representatives of the Latin American states insisting on an adjustment of the document in accordance with United States' demands.

The Central American issue will also inevitably arise at G. Shultz' meeting with Mexican leaders. The Mexican Government has often stated its opposition to the U.S. Administration's policy of expanding armed interference in the region. Apart from this, as was officially stated here, Mexican President De la Madrid and Shultz will discuss "a whole range of bilateral issues."

WEINBERGER DEPARTS FOR ITALY, MIDDLE EAST

LD102310 Moscow TASS in English 2250 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 10 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has set out on a week-long tour abroad during which he intends to visit Italy, Tunisia, Egypt, and Israel.

In Italy, the head of the Pentagon will attend a session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group. It is believed that he will make use of the session in order to try to win from the U.S. allies a further increase in their contribution to the implementation of NATO's rearmament programmes mapped out by the Reagan administration. When in Tunisia and Egypt, the U.S. defence secretary intends to sound out possibilities for the use of the territories of those countries by the U.S. interventionist "rapid deployment force".

The key point of the tour will be a visit to Israel which is being actively encouraged by Washington to a continuation of the policy of expansion and aggression in the Middle East. According to press reports, matters aimed at strengthening the notorious U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance" and at further building up Tel Aviv's military potential will be the main subject of Weinberger's talks.

This topic was also the principal one during the visit to Washington by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres of Israel. At a press conference in the U.S. capital before departure for New York, Shim'on Peres directly stated that both the Israeli side and the U.S. delegation were concerned most of all with the question of how to keep the might of Israel. President Reagan, for his part, reaffirmed the USA's fundamental adherence to the cause of Israel's security and to the preservation of its qualitative superiority over neighbouring Arab countries. Military and economic aid to the tune of more than 2,600 million dollars will be given to Tel Aviv in the current financial year alone. An understanding in principle has also been reached about additional aid which may amount to 5,000 million dollars. According to the press, part of the money will be used to create a fleet of new submarines for the establishment of control in the eastern Mediterranean.

PRAVDA'S KURDYUMOV ON USIA, NEW DIRECTOR PELL

PM101153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "Commentator's Column": "A Billion on Acts of Subversion"]

[Text] Washington recently announced that E. Pell has been appointed director of VOA and will simultaneously be USIA deputy chief.

To judge by the reports from the U.S. capital, the White House decision to appoint a man known for his extreme reactionary, militarist views as chief of the official U.S. mouthpiece marks more than just an intention to strengthen the propaganda apparatus. It also reflects a desire to impart to that apparatus' activity an even more aggressive anti-Soviet orientation in the spirit of the declared "crusade" against communism and the further fueling of "psychological warfare" against the forces of peace and progress.

Suffice it to say that it is the new director who is set the task of accelerating the widespread technical modernization of VOA, that tool of misinformation and acts of political and ideological subversion, which, according to press reports, will cost a sizeable sum -- $1 billion! This decision and the plans to construct new broadcasting and transmitter stations in a number of regions of the Near and Far East aimed, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, at "considerably expanding broadcasting to the USSR, were adopted at a secret National Security Council conference. The newspaper attests that the decision accords with designs of the creators of the so-called "democracy and public diplomacy program" which, as is well known, is a program of overt intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The role that official Washington assigns to the "voice" of misinformation and subversive propaganda is also borne out by the enormous appropriations on maintaining the apparatus used by the prisoners of the air. The radio station's annual budget is shooting up. It has increased 70 percent since 1981, to total $151 million, and a new 28 percent increase is planned for fiscal 1985.

As is well known, a state's policy is judged not by words but by specific deeds. And the plans and deeds of the Washington sowers of hostility and hatred convincingly reveal the falseness and hypocrisy of the declarations about their desire to create a "new climate" of mutual understanding, trust, and easing of international tension that people across the ocean are proclaiming so extensively now, especially at the concluding stage of the election struggle, in order to somehow conceal the aggressive thrust of their policy. But murder will out, as they say.

KYODO: ARKHIPOV VISIT TO PRC STILL ON 'TIMETABLE'

OW110119 Tokyo KYODO in English 0052 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 11 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has said Soviet Vice Premier Ivan Arkhipov's visit to China is still on a diplomatic timetable, adding his trip to Beijing should produce results in substantial improvement in Sino-Soviet relations, according to diplomatic sources here. The sources said Gromyko made the remark late last month in New York when he held talks with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian on the occasion of a U.N. General Assembly session.

Arkhipov postponed his trip to China a few days before his scheduled arrival in the Chinese capital in May. He would have been the highest Soviet official to visit China since the late premier Aleksey Kosygin made a brief stop at Beijing for talks with the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai in 1969.

Gromyko held talks with Wu on September 21 and 22 in the first Sino-Soviet foreign ministerial meeting in 25 years.

The sources quoted Gromyko as telling Wu in the meeting China has not responded whether or not it will accept the draft agreements the Soviet Union has submitted for conclusion during Arkhipov's talks with Chinese officials. Gromyko also said China and the Soviet Union should not be satisfied with Arkhipov's visit itself but that it should produce results leading to substantial improvement in bilateral relations.

The sources said the agreements the Soviet foreign minister referred to include an accord on the establishment of an economic, trade, and science and technology cooperation committee, and a long-term trade agreement. Both of the accords have been presented by the Soviet Union to secure bilateral economic relations in a long perspective, according to the sources.

The sources said Gromyko and Wu agreed to work toward concluding the agreements to pave the way for the vice premier's visit to China. But another diplomatic source here said the Soviet Union brought up the problem of bilateral agreements just as an excuse to put off Arkhipov's trip to Beijing.

On the basis of his talks with Chinese officials on why the Soviet vice premier did not come to Beijing as scheduled in May, the source said the Soviet Union postponed his trip after concluding that it would not produce substantial results matching those made by Western leaders during their recent visits to China. But the source said the Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers found their assessment on the situation in the Middle East, southern Africa and Central America "very close" and that they agreed to meet again to further discuss the international affairs. It remains to be seen when and where they will have talks, the source said.

PRC LEADERS RESPOND TO USSR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

LD110942 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of china, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the P.R.C., have addressed a telegram to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. expressing sincere gratitude for the congratulations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the forming of the People's Republic of China.

PRC OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT FRIENDSHIP MEETING

PM101157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Society's Jubilee"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct -- A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Beijing public devoted to the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society has been held here.

Qu Wu, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, and Academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, delivered speeches at the meeting.

The ceremonial meeting was attended by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; Qian Qichen, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs; and I.S. Shcherbakov, Soviet ambassador to the PRC.

Qu Wu, president of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, noted in his speech that the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society was the first Chinese mass public organization to be set up after the establishment of the PRC. The society has traveled a glorious 35-year-long path, duly contributing to the cause of strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union.

There is traditional friendship between the peoples of China and the USSR, Qu Wu said, and the seeds of this friendship have been carefully cultivated over a long period by the peoples of our countries. During the period of peaceful building, the peoples of our countries supported, helped, and learned from one another. The exciting picture of the fifties, when Soviet specialists worked selflessly to build socialism in our country, will never be wiped from our memory. Our heartfelt thanks go to them.

We are pleased to note that in recent years contacts between our countries' peoples have broadened and become more frequent and that the cooperation between our friendly organizations has been strengthened, the president of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society said. The friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union are not just in the interests of the two countries' peoples but also in the interest of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SOVIET, JAPANESE PUBLIC CONFER

LD102040 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- An improvement of Japanese-Soviet relations is of great importance for the strengthening of peace in Asia and throughout the world, stated Shigeyeshi Matsumae, one of the oldest political figures of Japan. He warmly greeted the participants in the fourth conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public. The conference opened here today.

Timofey Guzhenko, chairman of the Central Board of the "USSR-Japan" Society, minister of the merchant marine, spoke at a plenary meeting, delivering a report entitled "To Ensure Peace and Goodneighbourliness Is a Lofty Goal of the Soviet and Japanese Public".

He pointed out that the conference has gathered in an exceptionally complex international situation. The U.S. Administration's claims to ruling the destinies of peoples through economic, political and military pressure have resulted in the sharpening of conflict situations in many parts of the world.

With all the special responsibility of the leading world powers -- the USSR and the USA -- for the destiny of peace, literally all states -- big and small -- show a great interest in the solution of the problems of limiting nuclear arms, of preventing militarization of outer space, and of ensuring peace and security, the speaker went on to say. We hold that Japan -- the only country to experience the horrors of the atomic bombings -- has a full moral right to raise its voice in the struggle for a peaceful future of the world. The situation in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region, where a high level of tension keeps on through the fault of the United States, is of special importanct to the USSR and Japan. The arming of the U.S. Seventh-Fleet ships with cruise missiles which are capable of carrying both conventional and nuclear warheads signifies that a qualitatively new type of weapon is emerging in the region. Therefore the USSR finds itself faced with the need to take appropriate defensive measures.

Timofey Guzhenko recalled the Soviet initiatives which are aimed at ensuring peace, turst and security in the region. He emphasized that Japan as the world's second Western power by economic might could make a substantial contribution to the solution of many international matters. The USSR is ready to cooperate with it in the discussion and adoption of constructive proposals at both a global and regional level. The speaker underlined that the spheres of and possibilities for cooperation between the USSR and Japan are actually unlimited. This applies both to the political field and to trade-and-economic relations, to scientific, cultural and other contacts. In order to place Soviet-Japanese relations on a solid foundation, the USSR suggests discussing and concluding a treaty on goodneighborliness and cooperation with Japan. In the conditions of the nuclear arms race, the conclusion of a bilateral agreement on guarantees could become an important element in ensuring Japan's security. The discussion and adoption, with the participation of all the countries concerned, of the Soviet-Union-suggested confidence-building measures in the Far East would likewise be of great importance.

Then Yoshio Sakurauchi, the leader of the Japanese delegation, chairman of the parliamentary Association for Japanese-Soviet Friendship, a deputy of parliament from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, took the floor. He stated: "This meeting is called upon to create a favourable atmosphere for expansion of the dialogue between our countries."

"I shall not make a mistake if I shall say that we are setting great hopes on it". The speaker pointed out that the furnishing of a solid treaty basis for Japanese-Soviet relations would be of great importance for their further development. At the same time Sakurauchi reiterated the known stand of the Japanese ruling circles about allegedly existing territorial problems in relations between the USSR and Japan. Although some differences in the stands of the two countries cannot be eliminated at once, Sakurauchi went on to say, I think the dialogue and inter-state exchanges in various spheres should be continued and mutual understanding should be deepened in the process in order to overcome them. Touching upon trade-and-economic relations between Japan and the USSR, the speaker pointed out that they have a great future.

Telegrams of greetings have come in to the conference from Soviet trade unions, cooperative societies, the Soviet Women's Committee, the republican and local branches of the "USSR-Japan" Society. Wishes of successful work were also received by the conference from Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, from the speakers of the houses of Japanese parliament, and from a number of public organizations.

JAPAN'S 'BLUE PAPER' ON DIPLOMACY CRITICIZED

OW101327 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 9 Oct 84

[By Igor Vykhukhalev]

[Text] The Japanese Cabinet approved the 28th annual blue paper on diplomacy. Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev has the following report:

The blue paper states that Japan will conduct positive diplomacy for the preservation of world peace. It goes without saying that Japan is capable of making great contributions to guaranteeing peace and stability in the world, if only it would properly utilize its prestige in the international arena. However, it should be noted that in its supposition, Japan attempts to play the role of not only a member of the Western bloc, but also as the No 2 power in the West.

By taking such a stand, Japan, which is responsible for tackling issues on the strengthening of peace, will inevitably have difficulty in making an objective assessment of the current international situation from a global viewpoint as well as from the viewpoint of all mankind. Many examples can be cited to prove this. For example, Japan supports the deployment of the latest U.S. missiles in Western Europe and the U.S. Seventh Fleet. Furthermore, it agrees with the United States that these missiles will contribute to the preservation of peace.

The current diplomatic blue book once again points out that close cooperative relations with the United States is the cornerstone of Japan's diplomacy. It also states that military alliance with the United States forms the basis of Japan's national security. It is precisely this point that is the key to understanding Japan's current and future foreign policy.

Considerable space is also given to Japan's relations with the Soviet Union in the blue paper. It welcomes stable relations and true understanding between the two countries and admits the need to promote dialogue. If the statement is met with actual deeds, it will certainly be welcomed. As is known to all, the Soviet Union regards Japan as an important neighbor and wants to promote relations with it on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness.

Nevertheless, the point at issue is that the statement made by Japanese Government circles on improving relations is counter to the actual moves taken by the Japanese side.

This point can be illustrated by the fact that the diplomatic blue book reports the intensification of the Soviet military threat as well as citing the fabricated so-called territorial issue. It seems that the compilers of the blue paper on diplomacy still fail to understand that the mere suggestion of a prerequisite unacceptable to the Soviet side will only cause an impasse in efforts to promote dialogue between the two countries.

MPRP AIDE REJECTS PRC DEMAND FOR USSR PULLOUT

PM101042 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Peace"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Oct -- The traditional Mongolian-Soviet friendship month is being held with great success in Mongolia. It is devoted to the 67th anniversary of The Great October and the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Mongolia.

Exhibitions have been opened in many cities detailing the achievements of the land of the soviets in communist building and fruitful Soviet-Mongolian cooperation. Mongolian working people are meeting with envoys from the USSR who have come to Mongolia to participate in activities pegged to the month.

Under the conditions of the present serious exacerbation of the international situation, the Soviet Union's consistent, peace-loving foreign policy imbued with concern for man's sacred right, the right to life, is of particular importance, G. Adyaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, stated in his speech at the opening of the month. Mongolia attaches great importance to the normalization of relations between the USSR and the PRC, since this corresponds not only to the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and China, but also to the interests of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

We cannot leave unnoticed, he stressed, the fact that the Chinese side is continuing to submit demands concerning the sovereign rights of other countries, Mongolia in particular, at the Soviet-Chinese consultations. This concerns China's demands for the withdrawal of the Soviet military units temporarily stationed in Mongolia. The Mongolian Government has repeatedly set forth its views on this question. This stance is common knowledge and remains unchanged.

The decision to station Soviet military units on Mongolian territory is wholly within the competence of the Mongolian side and pursues a single goal: defending Mongolia's territorial integrity and socialist gains from militarist and imperialist schemes. Therefore, the question of the Soviet military units stationed in Mongolia cannot serve as a subject for discussion at Soviet-Chinese consultations, and much less be seen as some kind of obstacle to the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, the secretary of the MPRP Central Committee noted.

PRAVDA ON SOVIET-MONGOLIAN COMMISSION SESSION

PM090944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Plan Coordination"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Oct -- A routine session of the Mongolian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation ended work here today. The Mongolian delegation was headed by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; and the Soviet delegation by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Guided by the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent plenums, and the results of the CEMA countries' Moscow economic summit, the commission examined a broad range of questions linked with the development of Mongolian-Soviet economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and increasing its efficiency.

The great importance of coordinating USSR and Mongolian state plans in spheres linked with the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries in 1986-1990 was stressed. The sides agreed on the direction of work to ensure more efficient utilization of the production potential created in Mongolia with USSR collaboration, improve the forms of economic and technical cooperation, expand the activity of joint enterprises, and increase the export resources of Mongolia's agroindustrial complex and coal-mining industry, and on other cooperation questions. Opinions were exchanged on expanding the training of Mongolian national cadres.

The sides also discussed the state of Mongolian-USSR border trade and expressed mutual interest in further improving it.

A protocol was signed on the results of the session, which passed in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, fraternal friendship, and complete mutual understanding.

The Soviet delegation was received by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG CABLES THANKS TO CHERNENKO

LD102324 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, in a telegram to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, has expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the cordial congratulations sent on the 36th anniversary of the DPRK's founding.

KABUL NEWS CONFERENCE EXPOSES 3 'FOREIGN AGENTS'

PM110725 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov report under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "Kabul Press Conference: CIA Agents Face the Press"]

[Text] Kabul -- On 8 October a press conference for foreign and local journalists was held at the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Three foreign agents sent into Afghanistan by the CIA and other Western special services were presented to the assembled company.

All three could have easily passed for Afghans; indeed they had come not from across the ocean but from neighboring states. Naturally, these were no aces, but as apprentices, in the view of the U.S. intelligence agency, they were worth trying.

The CIA career of Turkish subject (Turgit Uzala) from the day he was hired to the day he was exposed was surprisingly short: It did not extend beyond 1984. At the beginning of this year he arrived in Iran in search of work and ended up in prison for minor misdemeanors. There he met a man who described himself as an Afghan mujahedin -- "fighter for the faith." On learning that (Usala) was looking for work, his cellmate grinned: "Your are not likely to find better work than ours! Why not join the Jihad -- the holy war against the communists. There is a lot of money; you will not earn as much anywhere else!"

This new acquaintance gave (Uzala) the address of his commander, (Rahim), in the Pakistani city of Peshawar. After escaping from prison, the Turkish subject went to Pakistan and looked up the ringleader. (Rahim) introduced him to the American "adviser" of the bandit group. (Uzala) made a "good impression" on both of them and they promised him a responsible task and decent pay if he got through the screening. A mere 2 weeks later, he was filling in a CIA staff questionnaire, and 2 months after that, having learned to make films and take photographs under the guidance of U.S. instructors, he was fitted out with camera equipment and taken to northern Afghanistan. Since Turkmens and Uzbeks live there, it would be easier for him to integrate...

The Pakistani, (Zulfiqar Khaydar), managed to last a little longer in the espionage field -- from 1980 to 1982. He attended the Peshawar intelligence service school. After graduating he carried out a special mission at Afghan refugee camps for about a year, Ingratiating himself with these people, he promised he would help his new friends return to their native land. He compiled lists of people who expressed interest and handed them over to the head of the intelligence school, (Muhammad Amin), and the U.S. adviser attached to this training establishment. Within a short time, the people betrayed by the provocateur disappeared without a trace. In the DRA (Khaydar), just like (Uzala), was supposed to find out where Afghan and Soviet military units were deployed, indicate the routes used to move military hardware, and gather information on the protection of military installations. In addition to this, he was instructed to determine to what extent BBC and Pakistan Radio broadcasts were audible and to study the reaction of the Afghan population to these broadcasts.

The third agent, (Sharif), an Iranian, was given a very special mission. He was to go to the Afghan province of Nimroz, which borders on Iran; introduce himself to the local authorities as an opponent of the present Iranian regime; and, having gained their confidence, get a job in the security organs. Then, having gathered the "necessary material," he intended to return home and act as the star in a major propaganda show, the objective being to accuse the DRA of interference in Iran's internal affairs on the basis of "hard facts."

"It would be wonderful if it could be arranged so as to enable us to submit a protest at the United Nations," (Sharif's) boss Hoseyi, chief of counterintelligence in the Iranian city of Zabol, said wistfully.

...[Ellipses as published] The CIA apprentices did not last long on Afghan soil, perhaps because they simply were not first-rate or, more likely, because ordinary people in the republic do not support foreign spies and provocateurs. All three were arrested within days of arriving in the DRA. "Perhaps it is better like this," (Turgit Uzala) remarked philosophically at the press conference. "We will not have to spend long in jail..."

KRASHAYA ZVEZDA RECOUNTS COMBAT ACTIVITIES IN DRA

Soviet Soldiers Repel Attack

PM041309 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 27 September in its Second Edition carries on page 2 a 2,100-word first article in a series by own special correspondent Vladimir Vozovikov under the rubric "Successors of the Front-Line Soldiers" and the headline "In the Afghan Mountains."

Vozovikov opens by stating that much Afghan blood has been spilled in the mountains and that "the blood of the Soviet internationalist servicemen who have come to the aid of their class brothers at the first call is on these stones too." He continues: "This summer the Afghan reaction and its foreign patrons have not given up their intentions of shaking the influence of the young people's power through bandit raids. It is natural that under these conditions the servicemen of the limited contingent of Soviet troops are continuing to give the Afghan people international aid." Vozovikov then goes on to detail a mountain march by a group of 9 Soviet servicemen, during which they came under attack from "around 50 cutthroats who had been trained and armed on the other side of the border" and paid for by "the rulers of the United States, the West European countries, Pakistan, Iran, and China." The bandits say that if the men surrender only the commanders will be killed; the rest can go free. "How could they know," Vozovikov writes, "that there is not a single private who would not be ready to defend his commander from danger in battle and that in our army the feat of saving a commander has been, is, and will always be the most glorious and truly mass feat?" Pinned down by machine gun fire, three of the Soviet party launched a counterattack: "They reached the attackers' rear area and simultaneously threw grenades at them. The flashes of the explosions lit up the flat mountain top and the dim figures of the dushmans. All three stood up and moved forward, brandishing their submachine guns and spouting fire. The bandits rushed downhill in panic..."But the seige went on through the long, cold night with the soldiers running out of cartridges. Then helicopters suddenly appeared. Vozovikov concludes: "I will discuss the outcome of events on that unnamed Afghan mountain in my next feature. Those who helped to accelerate that outcome deserve a special story."

Dushmans Attack Convoy

PM021027 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASHAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 23 September in its second edition carried on page 2 a 2,000-word reportage by own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel B. Karpov under the rubric "Komsomol Workers: Problems of Formation" and the headline "There Are No Quiet Days," recounting the work of Captain Aleksey Stasyuk in the DRA. During a convoy trip to a mountain village, Stasyuk comes under attack from dushmans when a grenade is hurled in front of his vehicle. His driver reacts by accelerating and breaking through the ambush, and the convoy escapes unharmed. The remainder of the article deals with Stasyuk's work on being transferred to the Baltic Military District as a Komsomol officer. Although he is told "things will be easier there," he goes reluctantly. "He did not want things to be easier."

AFGHAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION

PM041655 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 40, 28 Sep-4 Oct 84 (Signed to Press 27 Sep) p 10

["Friendship with the Soviet Union -- the Fundamental Principle of Afghanistan's Foreign Policy" -- date, place not specified]

[Text] The Afghan people's courageous struggle against gangs sent in from across the border and their work to build a better life enjoy the sympathy and support of all Afghanistan's true friends. Comrade Mahmud Baryalay, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and chief of the PDPA Central Committee International Section, answered questions put by ZA RUBEZHOM's special correspondent V.B. Iordanskiy, telling him about the DRA Government's activity in the international arena, the Afghan people's defense of their revolutionary gains, and the party's ideological work among the people.

Question: What are the main directions and aims of the DRA's foreign policy?

Answer: The April revolution radically changed the very structure of our state. The country's foreign policy also underwent a complete restructuring. For the first time in our history, it became a means of establishing the working people's national interests.

Revolution Developing Successfully

The basic principles of our foreign policy are enshrined in a number of government and party documents. These are the "Basic Guidelines for the DRA Government's Revolutionary Tasks," the "Theses of the PDPA Central Committee on the 2d Anniversary fo the April Revolution," the "PDPA Program of Action," the decisions of PDPA Central Committee plenums, and the speeches and directives of Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. Proletarian internationalism, peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic systems, and active, positive nonalignment are the most important of our foreign policy principles. These arise from the peculiarities of our revolution, which is national democratic in nature and is developing in the direction of building socialism.

Friendship with the Soviet Union is the fundamental principle of our foreign policy. Since the triumph of the April revolution, our two countries' relations have risen to a qualitatively new level. The Soviet Union's assistance to Afghanistan in a period when our people had encountered difficulties is of historic significance. It is enabling us to ensure the country's economic, social, and cultural progress. The strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has also enhanced the DRA's prestige in the international arena. Thanks to the fraternal Soviet assistance, our revolution is developing successfully and defending itself against the onslaughts of reaction and imperialism.

We attach very great significance to the close relations we maintain with the Indian National Congress and the PLO. In explaining our position on the settlement of the problems that have arisen in connection with Afghanistan, we have stressed that we do not intend to export revolution or interfere in other states' internal affairs and that we have never had territorial claims on other countries.

The true source of tension is the imperialist states, which arm and train the armed gangs and send them into our territory. The Chinese hegemonists, as well as reactionary circles in a number of Arab countries, Pakistan, and Iran, are American imperialism's accomplices in these dirty deeds. Imperialism has turned the territory of Pakistan and Iran into bridgeheads for aggression against the DRA. American imperialism has counterposed a policy of war and aggression to our peace-loving, democratic policy.

I wish to stress that it was with a view to defending peace that we turned to the Soviet Union with a request for assistance. We are sure that if the Soviet assistance had not come in time, a serious threat would have hung over the world, and especially over our region.

As for our relations with neighboring states, we want to resolve all problems at the conference table. We support UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's initiatives for a peaceful settlement of the problems over Afghanistan. Unfortunately, U.S. pressure leads to the Pakistani military authorities' refusal to agree to a settlement. Iran also occupies a negative position.

Question: What are the characteristic features of the counterrevolution's actions in the undeclared war organized by American imperialism against Afghanistan?

Answer: One thing united the counterrevolution and imperialism -- furious hatred of our people and their democratic gains.

Rebuffing the Motherland's Enemies

All these years our people have fought against internal reaction and imperialism. The April revolution of 1978 was the supreme manifestation of that struggle. It destroyed the domination of the feudalists, the royal family, and the degenerate bureaucracy, in whose hands vast wealth was concentrated. Imperialism immediately began to weave conspiracies against us. The armed interference by imperialism, reaction, and counterrevolution was the reason Afghanistan turned to the Soviet Union with a request for assistance in defending its national independence and sovereignty. Imperialism's armed aggression has now taken on the nature of an undeclared war and is manifested in the most diverse spheres: military, economic, cultural, and spiritual.

Speaking of the military sphere, it should be noted that imperialism supplies the dushmans with the most modern weapons, including chemical weapons. The bandits are sent into our country from Pakistani and Iranian territory, where they undergo military training.

The gangs sent into our country try to disrupt the normal rhythm of our economy's operation. They seek to paralyze transport, destroy roads, cut communications lines, and disrupt the output production at plants and factories. All this is done in order to prevent the people from seeing the benefits of the revolution, and to create an atmosphere of fear and despondency in the country. The dushman gangs have damaged the economy to the tune of many billions of afghanis.

In the sphere of culture, the inspirers and organizers of the undeclared war would like to preserve medieval practices, ignorance, and illiteracy in Afghanistan. The dushmans have destroyed more than 1,500 schools and over 100 hospitals and medical centers. The bandits terrorize teachers, doctors, and party workers.

As for propaganda, I will give this example: The volume of broadcasts to Afghanistan by hostile radio stations considerably exceeds the volume of Afghan radio broadcasts. Millions of slanderous publications that give a distorted picture of events in Afghanistan and that are sent to U.S. state leaders, primarily President R. Reagan, come out openly against our country. The espionage centers of the United States and a number of other Western countries direct propaganda activity against Afghanistan.

We have not been idle in the face of these hostile intrigues. Thanks to the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, our Armed Forces have strengthened considerably. We expose the majority of the plots woven against us by imperialism and the counterrevolution.

Even people who have been deceived by our enemies are beginning to realize what is truth and what is lies. More and more people are joining the detachments for the defense of the revolution. Today, thousands of ordinary Afghans are defending their own villages, streets, houses, factories, and plants themselves.

Question: In the atmosphere of the psychological warfare that is being waged against the people of Afghanistan, special significance is attached to the PDPA's explanatory work. What questions are at the center of that work today?

Answer: In our ideological work we set the goal of creative utilization of world revolutionary experience, above all the experience of the October Revolution, in order to apply that experience in the conditions of our society. We are convinced that the PDPA will have no place for rightist or leftist opportunism of the ideology of the so-called "leap forward." Distortions like that have already occurred in our party, and we have learned the lessons from our mistakes.

Unity of the Party, Cohesion of the People

One of the main tasks in our ideological work is that of ensuring the party's political and ideological unity. The process of rallying the party ranks is proceeding quite satisfactorily today. The party had 18,000 members at the time of the revolution, and now has 120,000. We can say with pride that our party is now united, that the majority of party members have taken up arms to defend the revolution. We will not allow factionism or rightist or leftist opportunism to appear in our party. We will always defend the party's ideological purity.

The second problem I would like to mention is the unity of the party and people.

We are striving to rally the people. We remember well V.I. Lenin's lesson that without unity of party and people, the revolution cannot conquer.

We devote great attention to improving the standard of political training of party members. The recently opened PDPA Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences plays a leading role in the education and training of party and state cadres.

On the party's initiative, major reforms have been implemented in the sphere of education and enlightenment. A new 10-year education program has been tested in practice. New educational programs have been elaborated in a whole range of subjects, and certain other courses have undergone substantial changes. New schoolbooks have been published. Finally, primary education has become universal and free. The state is concerned to ensure that all children who reach school age can go to school.

The party is aware of its responsibility to future generations. In its concern for children, the state is building many kindergartens and creches. It is drawing up plans for the creation of a network of children's institutions.

One of the most important avenues in our work is the elimination of illiteracy. Thousands of party members and nonparty people are engaged in this work today. Since the victory of the April revolution, more than a million of our compatriots have already learned to read and write. This year 17,534 literacy courses are running, and 350,693 people are studying on them.

We have built and opened several institutions for training cadres for higher qualifications. Every year, thousands of students go abroad to study. The system of education in vocational and technical schools and higher educational institutions has been reorganized. This work continues.

There has been many changes in the mass media. The population has grown attached to Radio Afghanistan, which successfully conducts propaganda and counterpropaganda and exposes imperialism's intrigues. There is much that is new on television also. The radio and television participate in the elimination of illiteracy.

The number of printed publications in the country has increased markedly. Our party has its own publications. The newspaper TRUTH OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION has won great prestige. Apart from that, the party produces the newspaper VILLAGER and the journals INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS and PROPAGANDIST. All our public organizations now have their own press organs.

Taking account of the diversity of the ethnic makeup of the republic's population, we produce a number of periodicals in the languages of national minorities.

We have adopted a decision to translate the best works of world literature into our motherland's languages, to give the people the opportunity to become acquainted with them. Primarily it is a question of literature for children and young people.

In conclusion, I would like to note that all the questions we have discussed have been studied carefully and comprehensively by our party. The basic guidelines for our work are elaborated and approved at PDPA Central Committee plenums and sessions of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. The decisions adopted by the party are being consistently implemented.

AFGHAN TV SYSTEM TO BE EXPANDED, MODERNIZED

PM041345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "Kabul's Blue Screen"]

[Text] Kabul, 1 Oct -- Blue screens light up every evening in many Kabul homes. The television set has firmly entered the daily routine of inhabitants of the Afghan capital, although Afghanistan's national television has been making regular transmissions for only a few years.

It is hard to overestimate the significance of television for a country where the overwhelming majority of the population is still illiterate. This is why the republic's government devotes special attention to the problem of expanding the television network. In the near future, the old television center in Kabul, which has limited potential, will be replaced by a new complex. It will be constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance. Equipped with modern apparatus, the new television center will make it possible to carry color transmissions on two channels for 15 hours every day.

It is also planned to open television centers in another eight of the country's largest cities.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON GDR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Gromyko-Honecker Meeting

PM101324 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin, 9 October -- A meeting was held here yesterday between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who is leading the Soviet party-government delegation to the celebrations for the 35th anniversary of the GDR's founding.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and Comrade Chernenko personally, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko conveyed fraternal greetings on the occasion of the remarkable jubilee to Erich Honecker and in his person to all Communists and working people of the GDR, with wishes for fresh successes in the construction of a developed socialist society on German soil.

Erich Honecker expressed cordial thanks for the congratulations, and for his part, passed on friendly greetings and best wishes to Comrade Chernenko and other leaders of the Soviet Union, and to all Soviet people. He expressed congratulations to the Soviet people on Constitution Day, 7 October.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Erich Honecker expressed satisfaction at the dynamic and fruitful development of fraternal relations between the CPSU and the SED, the USSR and the GDR, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Each year, the two countries' cooperation in all spheres of public life becomes increasingly broad. This cooperation plays an important role in the implementation of plans for communist and socialist building in the USSR and the GDR and in resolving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress.

The signing of a long-term program on development of cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the fields of science, technology, and production for the period to the year 2000 has been a fresh and major step in the unification of the material resources and scientific and technical potential of the two countries.

The conviction was expressed that the close cooperation of the USSR and the GDR will grow and improve in accordance with the 7 October 1975 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and in the spirit of the agreements reached during last June's Moscow meeting between K.U. Chernenko and E. Honecker.

It was noted during an exchange of views on international issues that in the conditions of the aggravated situation and growth of the war menace in the world due to actions by the United States and some of its NATO allies, the cohesion of fraternal socialist states and effective coordination of their activity in the world arena are acquiring special significance. The calculations of imperialist circles to constrict [potesnit] the socialist community and gain military superiority are illusory. Socialist countries possess all the necessary means to guard their vital interests and to defend the right of their peoples to determine their destiny.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko informed Erich Honecker of his meetings with U.S. President Reagan and other foreign state figures during his stay in the U.S. in connection with the session of the U.N. General Assembly. Erich Honecker said the GDR fully shares the position of the Soviet Union set forth during those meetings.

The GDR also fully supports the new Soviet proposals put forward at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly: "On the Use of Outer Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes and for the Benefit of Mankind" and "On the Inadmissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and Any Actions By States Aimed at Subverting the Sociopolitical System in Other Sovereign States." Their implementation would undoubtedly turn into an important contribution to strengthening international security, curbing the arms race, and improving the political climate in the world.

It was noted that the line of the present Bonn government toward turning West German territory into a launch pad for U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles and the invigoration of the activity of revanchist forces in that country are complicating the situation in Europe, aggravating relations between socialist countries and the Federal Republic of Germany. The USSR and the GDR will continue to give a firm rebuff to machinations by the opponents of European security, to any attempts to cast doubt on territorial-political realities. Respect for these realities constitutes an indispensable condition for the maintenance of peaceful constructive relations between states on the continent.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Erich Honecker stressed that the USSR and the GDR, together with the other socialist countries, have done and will do everything they can in order to reduce the danger of war, to reduce international tension and to return international relations to a normal channel. They reaffirmed their readiness for honest and serious dialogue with all forces truly interested in improving the international situation.

The meeting passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, and confirmed the complete unity of views of the sides on all issues discussed.

PRAVDA on Award to Stoph

PM101258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Supreme Soviet Award to W. Stoph"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, presented the Order of Lenin to W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, yesterday.

Members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo and members of the Soviet party-government delegation were present at the ceremony.

Speaking at the presentation of the award, A.A. Gromyko said:

Dear comrades!

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has assigned to me the pleasant mission of presenting the Order of Lenin to Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The Supreme Soviet decoration has been awarded to him for his great contribution to the development of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between our countries and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Comrade Stoph is well known in the Soviet Union as one of the tested GDR leaders who has occupied high and responsible positions in the party and state for over 30 years. A staunch Communist, consistent internationalist, and friend of the land of Lenin, Comrade Stoph devotes all his energy, knowledge, and experience to our common cause: the cause of socialism and peace.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the award as we are celebrating the 35th anniversary of the GDR, to whose creation and development Comrade Stoph has made and continues to make a great personal contribution.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and K.U. Chernenko personally, I cordially congratulate you once more, Dear Comrade Stoph, on this award. We wish you good health, prosperity, and fresh successes in your activity for the well-being of the GDR people and for the sake of further strengthening the fraternal alliance of the CPSU and the SED, of the USSR and the GDR.

W. Stoph delivered a speech in reply. He expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade K.U. Chernenko personally. This lofty award, he said, has touched me deeply and has filled me with pride. After all, a Communist's life and struggle are inseparably linked with Leninist ideas and their implementation in the first worker-peasant state in the world. I perceive this award as lofty recognition of the activity of the SED and our socialist state for the sake of peace and socialism and the further strengthening of the unbreakable fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR.

The establishment and development of the GDR are a component of the revolutionary process that started with the Great October Socialist Revolution and continued with the Soviet people's historic victory over Hitlerite fascism almost 40 years ago. From the very first day of its existence, the GDR has been a firm link in the community of socialist states. The GDR's strength has been and will always be proportionate to the firmness of its unbreakable bonds with the socialist Soviet state, with the firmness of the socialist community's unity and cohesion.

The slogan "Learning from the Soviet Union means learning how to be victorious," has acquired vital meaning both for the policy of our party and for me personally. The deepening of fraternal cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples will remain my life's work, and I will devote all my energy to it.

PRAVDA on Gromyko Return

PM101308 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct -- The Soviet party-government delegation headed by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, departed here yesterday. It took part in festivities to mark the 35th anniversary of the GDR's formation.

The delegation consisted of M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister; A.A. Logunov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Hero of Socialist Labor N.V. Pereverzeva, leader of a harvesting and transportation team at Rostov Oblast's "Put Lenina" Kolkhoz.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by H. Axen, J. Hermann, H. Hoffmann, H. E. Krenz, E. Mielke, E. Mueckenberger, and K. Hager, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; deputy chairmen of the GDR State Council; deputy chairmen of the GDR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

At Moscow airport, the delegation was met by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Ye. K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.V. Chervonenko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; O.B. Rakhmanin and N.N. Chetverikov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; and other officials.

USSR Forces in GDR Meet

PM100851 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Seledkin: "Growing Combat Fraternity"]

[Text] A meeting of troops, workers, and employees of the Soviet Army and members of their families, celebrating the 35th anniversary of the formation of the GDR, has been held at the Wuensdorf Garrison Officers Club.

The meeting was opened by Colonel General A. Lizichev, Military Council member and Political Directorate chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. He warmly greeted members of the SED Central Committee Politburo E. Krenz, secretary of the SED Central Committee; and E. Mueckenberger, president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society; SED Central Committee members E. Aurich, first secretary of the Free German Youth Central Council; G. Jahn, first secretary of Potsdam SED Bezirk Committee; Colonel General H. Kessler, deputy national defense minister and chief of the GDR National People's Army Main Political Directorate, and H. Krolikowski, GDR first deputy foreign minister; and other representatives of GDR state, party, and public organizations who were at the meeting.

The report was delivered by Army General M. Zaystev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. He noted that during the 35 years of the GDR's existence its working people have achieved impressive successes in building a developed socialist society. The foundation of these successes is the combat alliance between the CPSU and SED, the unity of our two peoples, and the close friendship between the troops of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the National People's Army, who side by side are vigilantly watching over the great gains of socialism.

The meeting was addressed by E. Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. He conveyed to the meeting fraternal communist greetings from Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The meeting was attended by Colonel General V. Meretskov, senior representatives of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces in the GDR National People's Army.

The meeting closed with a big gala concert.

Gorbachev at Moscow Fest

LD102133 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Days of Culture of the GDR in the Soviet Union were solemnly opened in Moscow today. This festival is being held in honor of the 35th anniversary of the first state of workers and peasants on German soil. Present at the solemn opening of the days were Comrades Gorbachev, Demichev, Zimyanin, Ligachev, and the official GDR delegation led by Comrade Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Comrade Demichev warmly welcomed the emissaries of the fraternal country who came to take part in the festival of arts and literature devoted to the republic's jubilee. The present meeting, Comrade Demichev stressed, is seen by the Soviet people as a symbol of the unity of our peoples in the struggle for peace and social progress, and as further confirmation of our unshakable loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

In reply, Comrade Hager conveyed fraternal greetings to the Soviet people from the SED Central Committee, from Comrade Honecker and the Government and people of the GDR. The head of the GDR delegation expressed confidence that the Days of Culture will once again demonstrate the inviolability of the fraternal alliance between the two states and peoples.

Next there was a grand concert of GDR masters of the arts.

PRAVDA on Agreement

PM101120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR-GDR: Program of Cooperation"]

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct -- As has already been reported, the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation Between the USSR and the GDR in the Field of Science, Technology, and Production for the Period Through the Year 2000" was signed in Berlin on 6 October 1984.

The document was signed by A.A. Gromyko on the Soviet side and E. Honecker on the GDR side.

The program preamble noted that the sides adopted it:

-- on the basis of the scientific and technical potential created in the two countries, proceeding from the results of the successful development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR and the experience accumulated as a result of the development of the CEMA countries' socialist economic integration;

-- guided by the policy of the CPSU and the SED aimed at the further intensification of increasingly close political and economic collaboration and the rapprochement of the two countries' peoples on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism, friendship, and mutual aid;

-- convinced that all-around fraternal cooperation will serve the cause of peace and socialism and that it is an important factor in consolidating the community of socialist states;

-- implementing the provisions of the 7 October 1975 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the GDR; and

-- proceeding from the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference and seeking to make an ever increasing contribution to the intensification of socialist economic integration.

Proceeding from the tasks defined by the CPSU and the SED in the field of socioeconomic development and following the course collectively expressed at the economic conference, the sides have agreed to develop economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in a broad spectrum of directions.

Joint efforts will be made for the further acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the broad use of its achievements for the economy's intensification on the basis of securing rapid labor productivity growth rates, economizing on all types of resources, making extensive use of secondary raw materials, developing technological options and equipment for reconstructing and modernizing existing production capacities, and substantially improving the technical standard and quality of output.

Cooperation aimed at intensifying production and scientific and technical work will be constantly expanded. In this connection it is planned to pay special attention to the implementation of measures for the further improvement of the structure of the two countries' national economies and the division of labor which has taken shape between the USSR and the GDR. Along with raising the efficiency of intersector exchange, the further development of intrasector specialization and production sharing in the processing industries, especially machine building, must become the basis for the intensification of cooperation, the development of socialist economic integration, and the growth of reciprocal trade turnover.

To this end the sides will actively develop cooperation in reconstructing and modernizing enterprises, production shops, and sectors with an increase in output levels and an improvement in the qualitative standard of output with the least expenditure.

To satisfy the two countries' requirements for subassemblies and spare parts, the sides have agreed to develop specialization in every component and unit and to share their production.

In the interests of creating favorable conditions for the development of specialization and production sharing, the sides have agreed to continue to comprehensively standardize and unify the output they produce and to ensure the compatibility and interchangeability of articles on the basis of developing, in cooperation with other CEMA countries, at a high technical level, standardized systems of machinery, equipment, and instruments.

In the field of machine building, which is the most important material basis of technical process and increased social production efficiency in all spheres of the USSR and GDR national economies, the sides will expand the use of existing cooperation results and will also develop cooperation in developing, producing, and introducing into production new types of machine building output matching world technical standards and particularly ensuring the saving of energy, primary raw and semifinished materials, a high degree of raw material recycling, and the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production and auxiliary processes.

The sides agreed to intensify the division of labor and cooperation in the field of machine building.

Proceeding from the constantly increasing importance of microelectronics and computer hardware in accelerating scientific and technical progress and the need for an all-around increase in the degree of production process automation on the basis of microelectronics and securing rapid labor productivity growth in the national economy, as well as on the basis of results already achieved in the course of cooperation, the USSR and the GDR will develop and intensify cooperation in the development and production of microelectronics items, expand the spheres of their application, and cooperate in developing sophisticated base technologies. [bazisnyye tekhnologii] and in developing and producing electronic equipment and microprocessors as well as the manufacturing equipment and materials essential for their production.

The sides will expand cooperation in the use of microelectronics in computer and information technology, control and measuring instruments, and automation equipment.

They will also pool their efforts to create new manufacturing processes for the production of passive components.

Cooperation in supplying the two countries' national economies with fuel and raw material is a very important strategic task. The main avenue for its solution is in implementing a package of measures to economically and rationally use energy sources and raw materials and improve the structure of their production and consumption while obtaining the maximum use of the cooperation potential.

To continue deliveries of the most important types of fuel and raw materials from the USSR, the GDR will implement relevant measures in the field of capital investments and the reconstruction and modernization of its industry with a view to ensuring production and deliveries of output necessary to the Soviet Union, in particular with a view to increasing deliveries of high-quality industrial consumer goods, individual types of construction materials, chemical products, and modern highly productive machinery and equipment corresponding to the best foreign models. The GDR will also continue to participate in creating capacities in the oil, gas, and other sectors of the extractive industry.

The sides will continue to implement cooperation aimed at strengthening the material and technical base of the fuel and raw material sectors of the two countries' industries through the production of the necessary equipment.

In the field of power engineering, long-term cooperation will be aimed primarily at improving manufacturing processes for the generation of thermal and electrical energy; making more rational use of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels; expanding the use of atomic energy; and developing modern, promising processes and highly productive equipment to promote an all-around reduction in proportional expenditures of fuel and energy in both countries.

Cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the field of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy will be concentrated by joint efforts on the speediest introduction of modern manufacturing processes with a view to improving the structure of steel production and increasing the production of high-quality steel and alloys, on the smelting of new types of steel and alloys with the effective use of alloying additions, on the development of power metallurgy, the expansion of the range of rolled metal, the raising of the proportion of progressive types of rolled metal, the improvement of heat treatment procedures, and the broad development and introduction of new metallurgical conversion technologies.

Cooperation in the chemical industry field will be aimed at more fully processing raw material, developing and using waste-free manufacturing methods, developing new means of producing and enriching raw material, and expanding the production of modern chemical equipment. In the next few years, the USSR and the GDR will also ensure, on the basis of specialization, a substantial increase in reciprocal deliveries of chemical products, including through the expansion of the exchange of small-volume output from the GDR, for energy-intensive output from the USSR.

By every means the sides will develop cooperation in the field of scientific research, planning and design work, and the production of important chemical products including the most progressive types of plastics and fibers.

The USSR and the GDR will continue to intensify cooperation in the field of food and industrial consumer goods production. To this end, the sides will make every use of the scientific and technical experience which has been created and of the experience accumulated in the course of cooperation. They will also implement measures to develop the material and technical base of agriculture and the food industry as well as related industries, to develop and introduce new processes for the production of agricultural output, and to improve its processing, transportation, and storage.

to more fully satisfy the population's requirements for high-quality industrial consumer goods, the USSR and the GDR will cooperate in the retooling, reconstruction, and modernization of enterprises in relevant industries; in the development and introduction of modern manufacturing processes and the startup of production of progressive systems of machinery and equipment for light industry; in the development of the raw material base for the production of consumer goods; in the growth of the production and exchange of modern high-quality articles; in the creation of progressive types of equipment and technological options; and also in the provision of the necessary auxiliary and raw materials for the production of consumer goods.

Tasks of importance for the two countries' national economies will be jointly resolved in the field of the development of communications technology, transport, construction, geology, nature conservation, and other fields.

The USSR and the GDR will take the necessary steps to further expand reciprocal trade turnover on the basis of the intensification of the division of labor and the development of specialization and production sharing. Trade turnover must increase to an ever greater degree through reciprocal deliveries of output determining scientific and technical progress and involving a high degree of raw and semifinished materials processing. Above all there should be an increase in the proportion of trade turnover accounted for by microelectronics, robot technology, modern types of construction materials, chemical products, and high-quality consumer goods.

The long-term program provides for the organization of work on its implementation and the monitoring of the progress of work carried out by the intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, which, in conjunction with the two countries' planning organs, will promote the development of new proposals for the further development of friendly relations and economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

GDR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER EHM TO VISIT

PM090900 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On Forthcoming Visit"]

[Text] By agreement, Admiral W. Ehm, GDR deputy minister of national defense and commander of the People's Navy, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of October this year at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Navy.

GDR'S KESSLER ADDRESSES BLOC ARMY CHIEFS

PM050842 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Single Formation"]

[Text] Berlin, 26 Sep -- "Thirty Years of the Socialist Defensive Coalition and the Tasks of Ideological Work in Ensuring the Reliable Defense of Socialism and Peace" is the theme of the fourth international conference of deputy chiefs of the Warsaw Pact armies' main political directorates which has just opened here. Military delegations from the Armed Forces of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR are taking part in it.

The conference, Colonel General H. Kessler, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the National People's Army Main Political Directorate, said, is being held at a time when imperialism's most aggressive circles are pushing ahead with the arms race in an attempt to propel mankind into the abyss of a nuclear war. This makes heightened demands on the ideological and political education work conducted in the allied armed forces, which are fulfilling the responsible tasks of ensuring the defense of socialist gains and peace. The collective efforts of the fraternal Warsaw Pact states and their armies have to a decisive extent promoted the fact that the European Continent is experiencing the longest period of peace in modern history.

Preparing for the forthcoming 40th anniversary in May 1985 of the Soviet people's victory over Hitlerite fascism and the German people's liberation and the 30th jubilee of the socialist defensive coalition, the GDR National People's Army is activating efforts aimed at educating servicemen in a spirit of high patriotism and internationalism. In single formation with the Armed Forces of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, the National People's Army will always be true to its allied commitments, H. Kessler stressed.

The fraternal armies' delegations laid wreaths at the monument to the liberating Soviet servicemen in Berlin's Treptow Park and at the plaque to the German antifascists in Friedrichshein Park.

ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATE CSSR ARMY ANNIVERSARY

Moscow Meeting Held

PM091535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Own correspondent report: "Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the capital's working people and Moscow Garrison servicemen devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army was held in the Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 4 October.

In the presidium of the meeting were B.I. Stukalin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department and chairman of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society Central Board; G.A. Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Marshal of Engineer Troops N.F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister; Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces; veterans of the Great Patriotic War; and participants in Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders. M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, also attended.

The meeting was attended by military, naval, and air attaches at the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union.

The meeting was opened by N.I. Ulezlo, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom.

The report by Marshal of Engineer Troops N.F. Shestopalov and the speech by Major General J. Novisedlak, military and air attache at the CSSR Embassy in the Soviet Union, emphasized that Soviet and Czechoslovak servicemen, true to the principles of socialist internationalism, stand firmly in the common combat formation of the Warsaw Pact states' fraternal armies on guard over peace and socialism.

Reception Held in Moscow

PM100835 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Important Anniversary"]

[Text] On 5 October, J. Novisedlak, Army and Air Force attache at the CSSR Embassy in the Soviet Union, held a reception to mark the 40th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, war veterans, and members of the public.

The guests included the Army, Navy and Air Force attaches of a number of foreign embassies in the USSR.

CSSR Ambassador to the USSR M. Zavadil was also present.

Yepishev Awarded in Prague

PM091543 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visiting Friends"]

[Text] Prague, 5 Oct -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, has received here Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who is heading a Soviet delegation in Czechoslovakia to attend celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla Operation and Czechoslovak People's Army Day.

G. Husak presented the Order of Klement Gottwald to A.A. Yepishev. CSSR orders were also presented to a group of Soviet military commanders -- Colonel General V.A. Merimskiy, Colonel General G.G. Borisov, Colonel General I.M. Voloshin, and others.

They were given the awards for their contributions to deepening international ties between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples, for strengthening combat friendship between the Soviet Army and Czechoslovak People's Army, and for helping to improve the combat training and combat readiness of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Addressing the award ceremony, G. Husak stressed that the award presentations are an expression of the Czechoslovak working people's deep feelings for the peoples of the Soviet Union and its heroic Army, which played a decisive role in routing the Hitlerite forces and liberating Czechoslovakia and is now carrying out the noble mission of defending the socialist community and world peace. The joint battles at Dukla, G. Husak went on, were one of the cornerstones of the indestructible friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples. Our combat traditions are treasured by the Czechoslovak people.

Army General A.A. Yepishev spoke on behalf of the award recipients. He thanked the CSSR leaders for the important awards.

Yepishev Prague Speech

AU101147 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Oct 84 p 2

[Speech by USSR Army General Aleksey Yepishev at Svidnik, Slovakia celebration in honor of 40th anniversary of Carpathian-Dukla operation by Red Army in World War II; in Russian, fading to superimposed alternating Czech and Slovak -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades: Allow me, first of all, to thank you for the glowing reception accorded to members of the Soviet military delegation on the hospitable Slovak territory, enveloped in the legendary fame of fighters for freedom and independence.

We express our deep gratitude to the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government for the invitation to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla Operation and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

I am very glad that I am able on this festive day to convey to you, the entire Czechoslovak people, and the soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army warm and best greetings from that great friend of the Czechoslovak people, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. [applause, chants of "Long live the USSR"]

The Carpathian-Dukla Operaion, with which, along with the Slovak National Uprising, began the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist yoke 40 years ago, has inscribed itself in gold letters in the history of the struggles of nations against Hitlerite tyranny, in the glorious annals of the liberation struggle waged by the Czechs and Slovaks and of the Soviet-Czechoslovak People's Army, whose 40th anniversary is today being marked by the working people and soldiers of fraternal Czechoslovakia, and along with them by the Soviet people and its soldiers, as well as the nations and armies of the other fraternal socialist countries.

On this soil 40 years ago the Slovak National Uprising caught fire and triggered the national and democratic revolution in Czechoslovakia. The heroic struggle against superior fascist troops by the Slovak people, headed by Karol Smidke, Gustav Husak, Ladislav Novomesky, Jan Sverma, and other important officials of the Communist Party, received the warm support of the Soviet people. The Carpathian-Dukla Operation, which inscribed an unforgettable page in the history of the Soviet-Czechoslovak brotherhood in arms, was of decisive importance for the Slovak National Uprising and for the liberation of Czechoslovakia. In the heavy fighting for the Dukla Pass, the soldiers of the Soviet Army, side by side with the soldiers of the Czechoslovak Army Corps, under the command of General Ludvik Svoboda, valiantly and heroically crushed the enemy and strengthened the brotherhood in arms through bloodshed. [applause]

On 6 October 1944, they, together with Soviet troops took the Dukla Pass by assault, which the Czechoslovak people have justly named the gate of freedom, and entered the territory of Czechoslovakia along with the soldiers of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps. We, the Soviet people, in particular those who fought here 40 years ago, are profoundly moved when standing on these historic spots, where Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers fought in one rank against the German fascist occupiers. Here the first inches of Czechoslovak soil were liberated, eventually leading to the liberation of the fraternal nations of Czechoslovakia. The historic significance of the fraternal friendship and the alliance in arms between our nations and armies manifested itself espeically strongly here. [applause] Both were reinforced in the joint struggles against the German fascist occupiers, and we are thus forever linked by the bloodshed on the battlefields.

We the Soviet people, treasure the fact that in the Slovak National Uprising and the fighting for the Dukla Pass that beautiful slogan of Czechoslovak patriots was born: "With the Soviet Union forever." [applause, chants of "Friendship"]

We happily realize that our friendship and alliance in arms are developing year by year, and today are firmer than ever. We were together during the years of the hard tests of the war, and our bonds are unbreakable in the days of peace as well. This cannot be otherwise in relations between nations linked by common ideology and shared goals of their struggle. We are linked together by genuine fraternal relations built on the principles of socialist internationalism. In practice there does not exist a single important area of the activity of our parties and states where all-around Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation is not developing.

This is a great gain to our communist parties, their Leninist internationalist policy, and common stand on all fundamental issues of the present. I want to assure you dear comrades that we the Soviet people are fully resolved to defend and unwaveringly strengthen our unbreakable friendship. [applause]

Comrades! We friends of Socialist Czechoslovakia are sincerely gladdened by your successes in building an advanced socialist society and fulfilling the tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress, bound up at the same time with the great organizing and political work of the CPCZ and its Central Committee, headed by the important representative of the CSSR, outstanding figure of the international communist movement and loyal friend of the Soviet Union, Comrade Gustav Husak. [applause, chants]

Great Lenin taught us that each revolution is only worthwhile if it is able to defend itself. With the growing aggressive intrigues of the United States and NATO, the CPCZ pays constant attention to strengthening the defense capability of the state. It was stressed at the 16th CPCZ Congress that the party will continue to build the Czechoslovak People's Army as an indivisible component of the Warsaw Pack member states' Armed Forces [applause] and will not spare any effort or resources to equip the Czechoslovak People's Army with the most modern equipment, totally devoted to the party and the people, ever ready, along with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact member states, to defend peace and socialist gains. [applause]

The Czechoslovak People's Army, the 40th anniversary of which we are marking today, occupies a dignified position in the military alliance of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states. This was reaffirmed by the "Shield-84" exercise, which recently took place on the territory of Czechoslovakia. We highly value and are sincerely gladdened by the successes of the soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army. We are proud that we have a loyal friend and reliable ally in it. Our armies march in the one combat rank of the armed forces of the socialist states. This unity and internationalist cohesion is as firm as a monolith, and no one will ever succeed in disturbing it.

Comrades, in history there are important events and dates that have an enormous influence on the destiny of mankind and all world development. The great victory over fascist Germany and its allies during the last war is such a historic event of world significance in our epoch. The Soviet people, who bore the main burden of the war, welcome the 40th anniversary of the victory with great patriotism and working enthusiasm. They are successfully implementing the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks set in the 4th year of the 5-year plan and are preparing to welcome the 27th congress of their Leninist party with further successes.

In order to be able to build socialism and communism we need peace. The maintenance of peace assumes special significance now, when a nuclear war is threatening. The successes of the Soviet Union, fraternal Czechoslovakia, and other states of the socialist community provoke the anger and hatred of imperialism's aggressive circles. Imperialism, above all that of the United States and the entire NATO bloc, has oriented itself towards a global confrontation. The American Government has decided to transform class confrontation on the international arena into military competition. It has decided to upset the military balance. The Pentagon has begun to militarize space, and the United States is deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in the vicinity of our socialist community's borders. American missiles are being deployed without restraint in the FRG. The Bundeswehr is being transformed into the main NATO strike force in Europe. The danger that a new world war will be unleashed from FRG territory has arisen.

The CPSU leadership has put forward and defended a program offering an alternative to the dangerous situation created by the U.S. Government and NATO. We are categorically against confrontation in the military arena, stressed Comrade Konstantin Chernenko at the jubilee session of the leadership of the Soviet Writers' Union. However, we will not allow anyone to talk to us from the position of strength or permit military superiority over us. The Soviet Union's position is stable and steadfast. We have reliable allies. The all around strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and even closer cooperation between them in the world arena assumes particular significance in light of the West's ominous preparations.

The Warsaw Pact Organization, the 30th anniversary of which we will mark next year, is an enormous obstacle to the aggressive forces. We view the fraternal friendship and cooperation amongst the nations and armies of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and all the countries of the socialist community as a great source of our strength and invincibility and an insurmountable obstacle to imperialism's aggressive forces.

Dear comrades, allow me to thank you once more for the warm words expressed at this rally on the address of the CPSU, the Soviet people, and its Armed Forces. Long live and thrive thrive the great brotherhood between the Soviet and Czechoslovak people, solidarity in arms between the Soviet Armed Forces, the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other fraternal socialist countries! [applause] Long live the CPCZ and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Gustav Husak! [applause] Long live the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko! [applause]

Report on Speeches

PM081432 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Festival on the Dukla"]

[Text] Prague, 6 Oct -- Dukla... Exactly 40 years ago it was from here, during the Soviet Army's Carpathian-Dukla Operation, that the expulsion of the Hitlerite invaders from Czechoslovak soil began. Servicemen of the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps were with the Soviet soldiers on 6 October 1944 when they set foot on Czechoslovak soil in the region of the Dukla crossing after fierce fighting. Since then the day of the victory on the Dukla has been celebrated as the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

A meeting of many thousands to mark the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla Operation was held in the city of Svidnik (East Slovak Kraj), which is not far from the Dukla crossing. Taking part were G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, other Czechoslovak leaders, and a Soviet military delegation headed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government, who addressed the meeting, noted that the Soviet Army's glorious Carpathian-Dukla Operation was a graphic and convincing example of the fraternal international aid rendered by the Soviet Union to the Czechoslovak people in their national liberation struggle.

It gives me pleasure, the head of the Soviet military delegation, Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who spoke next, said, to fulfill an honorable assignment and to convey to you, dear comrades, and through you to the entire Czechoslovak people and the servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army warm greetings and best wishes from that great friend of the Czechoslovak people Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Carpathian-Dukla Operation, which inscribed an unfading page in the history of Soviet-Czechoslovak fraternity, he noted, was of decisive significance for the Slovak National Uprising and for Czechoslovakia's liberation. In the heavy fighting for the Dukla crossing the fighters of the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps defeated the enemy side by side with the Soviet servicemen, displaying courage and heroism. It was here that the historic significance of the fraternal friendship and combat alliance of our peoples and armies was revealed with particular strength.

Under conditions of intensifying U.S. and NATO aggressive intrigues, the CPCZ pays unremitting attention to questions of consolidating the country's defense capability. The Czechoslovak People's Army, whose 40th anniversary we are celebrating today, occupies a worthy place in the combat alliance of the Warsaw Pact states' armed forces. This was confirmed once more by the recent "Shield-84" exercises on CSSR territory.

Imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and the NATO bloc as a whole, has steered a course toward global confrontation. The U.S. Administration has resolved to disrupt military parity. The Pentagon has set about militarizing space. At the borders of our socialist home, the United States is deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles.

The CPSU has put forward and is upholding a program for emerging from the dangerous situation which has taken shape through the fault of the U.S. Administration and NATO. "We are categorically opposed to confrontation in the military sphere," Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed at the USSR Writers Union Board jubilee plenum. "But we will not allow people to speak to us from a position of strength and we will not allow military superiority over ourselves."

In the face of the West's sinister military preparations, special importance attaches to the all-around consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Those taking part in the meeting unanimously adopted greetings to the Soviet people, whose text was presented to the Soviet military delegation.

Ustinov Greets Dzur

PM091539 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 84 Second Edition p 2

[Greetings message from USSR Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov to CSSR Defense Minister Martin Dzur on the 40th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army]

[Text] To Army General Comrade M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and myself, I heartily congratulate you and all the Czechoslovak troops on an important festival -- the 40th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Four decades ago, during the Carpathian-Dukla Operation, Czechoslovak troops, together with Soviet Army units, entered their native land, thus setting in motion the total liberation of the country from the fascist aggressors. Over the years of people's power in Czechoslovakia fundamental political, social and economic transformations have been effected and the country is now advancing confidently along the path of building a developed socialist society. In present-day conditions the Czechoslovak People's Army, collaborating closely with the Soviet Armed Forces and the armies of the other socialist community countries, has everything it needs to protect socialist gains.

In the present complex international situation, the Czechoslovak People's Army, in single, cohesive combat formation with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, is vigilantly watching over our people's creative labor.

On this important jubilee I wish the personnel of the Czechoslovak People's Army further successes in military labor to fulfill the crucial tasks outlined by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

Dzur Writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA

PM091227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense, under the rubric "6 October Is Czechoslovak People's Army Day": "Guarding Peaceful Labor"]

[Excerpts] These days the Czechoslovak people along with servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army are celebrating a memorable date. Forty years ago, on 6 October 1944, units of the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps side by side with troops of the glorious Soviet Army inscribed one of the most remarkable pages in the history of our people's antifascist liberation struggle. Following fierce fighting against the fascist invaders in the Carpathians, they set foot on Czechoslovak soil in the region of the Dukla Pass.

The participation of the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps in the Carpathian-Dukla Operation was the most significant military action of the Czechoslovak units created in the USSR and was a source of invaluable experience and a very great combat tradition which fully underpinned the building of the Czechoslovak People's Army in the liberated motherland.

As the leading force of our socialist society, the CPCZ safeguards and develops the behests of the fighters in the antifascist struggle by strengthening our fraternal alliance and close international cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. In this the party consistently implements the Leninist principle of unity of the building and defense of socialism. Servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army are closely linked with the life of their people, are devoted to the cause of socialism, and unconditionally support CPCZ policy. They highly value the concern of the CPCZ Central Committee, of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary and president of the CSSR, personally, and of our country's government for strengthening the Czechoslovak People's Army's combat might.

Ensuring the Army's high combat readiness is at the center of the attention of commanders, chiefs, political organs, and party and youth organizations. Emphasis is placed on achieving a high political and moral atmosphere among the personnel and firmness and reliability of management, on the ability of commanders to resolve tasks creatively in a complex situation, and on the capacity of servicemen to be a match physically and psychologically for the serious demands made by the modern combat. Great significance is attached to technical progress and the introduction of scientific achievements into practice. The Army is being armed with new types of weapons and combat hardware, and concern is shown for their efficient use and skillful handling. In the training of commanders, staffs, and troops we strive for in-depth study and mastery of experience of tactics and operational skill. Command personnel are of decisive significance, for all the results achieved depend on their level of training and ability to command, to lead, to organize, and to educate subordinates in the spirit of fulfilling the set tasks.

Successes in combat and political training are promoted to a considerable degree by servicemen's activeness and initiative, which have been developed in honor of the 40th anniversary of the highest stage of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and our motherland's liberation by the Soviet Army. The mass nature of socialist competition is aimed at the consistent implementation of the demands for higher quality and efficiency in training and education and in all our work.

The constant strengthening of the party's leading role and the intensification of party influence in all aspects of the troops' life are the basis of the Army's combat readiness and combat ability. A process is taking place of further strengthening the ideological, organizational, and combat unity of Army party organizations, which mobilize Communists to exemplary, high-quality fulfillment of their official duties.

Close cooperation with the Soviet Army is of great significance. Under conditions of the rapid development of military matters it makes it possible to resolve questions of training the Czechoslovak People's Army in accordance with the demands of modern combat. The now traditional cooperation and exchanges of experience with commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations of units of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in the CSSR are being improved more and more every day. Joint exercises, mutual exchanges of subunits, and professional and friendly contacts are strengthening and deepening our international ties and brotherhood in arms.

The preservation of peace, above all, is an important factor for the successful building of a socialist society. The Czechoslovak People's Army is ready to defend its socialist motherland and the interests of socialism. Fulfilling its patriotic and international duties together with the Warsaw Pact states' fraternal armies, it contributes not only to ensuring the socialist community countries' security but also to the cause of preserving peace in Europe and throughout the world.

This is assuming particularly great significance in the present situation, when aggressive imperialist circles, headed by the United States, are fueling international tension. Speaking at the recent exercise by troops of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces under the code name "Shield-84", Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, declared: "The contemporary international situation demands that, in accordance with our jointly adopted decisions, we devote special attention to further strengthening the combat and political might of our armies, which are a strong and reliable guarantee of the impregnability of our countries' borders, their independence, and their secure and free peaceful development."

In the present complex situation, servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army are profoundly aware of their tremendous responsibility for the reliable defense of our socialist motherland and the entire socialist community. They are worthily fulfilling the task set for the Czechoslovak People's Army by the 16th CPCZ Congress: to continue building the Czechoslovak People's Army as an inalienable component of the Warsaw Pact states' Armed Forces and as a modern Army devoted to the party and the people and capable, together with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, of defending peace and socialism's gains.

The desire to jointly strengthen defense capability was demonstrated once again on the "Shield-84" exercise. It confirmed the high standard of the training of commanders, staffs, and troops to conduct resolute combat operations. For all who participated in it, the exercise was a school of combat skill, organization, and military art. Patriotic and international education and brotherhood in arms with servicemen of the socialist community states' armies still further strengthened during the exercise. The exercise showed that the Warsaw Pact Organization's defense might reliably protects the socialist community against threats from any aggressor.

We see the continuation of the Dukla revolutionary combat tradition in the consistent enhancement of the Czechoslovak People's Army's combat readiness, in the strengthening of its firm ties with our country's people and of international cooperation with the Warsaw Pact states' armies, and also in constant vigilance against the intrigues of class enemies. As the appeal of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and the CSSR Government on the 40th anniversary of the end of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and our motherland's liberation by the Soviet Army points out, we are obliged to do this by "the glorious past, the struggle and labor of our precedessors, and the blood jointly shed by those who won our freedom." The ideals on whose basis our freedom and the socialist system came into being serve as a living behest to us. We fulfill it through our daily labor in the name of creating and defending socialism.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON SOVIET-POLISH TRADE TALKS

Baybakov Peceives Obodowski

PM091557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS "Chronicle" report]

[Text] On 2 October N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who is visiting Moscow.

In a conversation held in a warm and friendly atmosphere questions of the further development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland were discussed. Taking part in the conversation was S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

Results Assessed

PM081401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report "A Positive Assessment"]

[Text] The 27th session of the Soviet-Polish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 2-4 October.

Guided by the provisions of the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland through the year 2000, signed last May by Comrades K.U. Chernenko and W. Jaruzelski, and the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference, the commission focused its attention on the elaboration of issues of mutual cooperation during the current period and in the long-term future.

A plan was adopted for the implementation of the most important measures aimed at resolving fundamental problems in the development of the raw material and fuel base, introducing modern and highly efficient production processes, enhancing the technical standard and the quality of reciprocal goods deliveries, increasing savings of material resources, and consolidating economic independence from the West. Results achieved in the coordination of the state plans of the USSR and Poland for 1985 and 1986-1990 were approved.

The state of cooperation in the sphere of specialization and production sharing between USSR and Polish industrial sectors and the progress achieved in the preparation of corresponding agreements for the period through 1990 were given a positive appraisal.

Satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of trade turnover between the USSR and Poland and the growing volume of reciprocal trade this year.

Much attention was paid to the examination of questions of the further development of direct cooperation between the two countries' allied enterprises and organizations. Measures to enhance the results of this kind of cooperation and to enrich its content were drawn up.

During the session the main guidelines (a sectorial subprogram) for the development of specialization and production sharing in the sphere of machine building for the wood processing industry between the USSR and Poland through 1990 were signed.

The sides expressed the conviction that the decisions adopted at the session of the intergovernmental commission will contribute to deepening the process of socialist economic integration and intensification of social production, leading to higher living standards for both countries' working people.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Polish delegation by J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The commission's work proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

BCP'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

PM101522 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] Sofia, 9 Oct -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, has received a delegation headed by Ye.M. Chekharin, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the Bulgarian leader noted the scale and richness of the sociopolitical, cultural, and other events which are being staged in Bulgaria as part of the current festival. He stressed that the Days of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, which have attracted much interest among the Bulgarian working people, will give new impetus to the further blossoming of friendship between the two fraternal parties, countries, and peoples.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA DELEGATION TOURS YUGOSLAVIA

PM080955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, was in Yugoslavia from 18 through 25 September to exchange experience of party work under the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and LCY. There were meetings and conversations at the LCY Central Committee, the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee, the League of Communists of Vojvodina Provincial Committee, and a number of commune and primary party organizations.

The delegation was received by S. Stojakov, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

BACKGROUND ON FRG'S 'REARMAMENT' EXAMINED

PM101329 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer A. Golts under the rubric "Historical Evidence: Documents, Facts, Commentaries": "The Strike Force of Aggression"]

[Text] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 5 October 1954 -- "London. The conference of representatives of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Italy on the question of the arming of West Germany has ended. West Germany will be granted the right to have an army...and to arm itself."

From the 23 October 1954 Soviet Government note:

"The London decisions pave the way for the resurrection of German militarism. The West German militarists and revanchists will then have a free hand to conduct their aggressive policy in Europe. West Germany is thus becoming a dangerous breeding ground for a new war in Europe."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 26 October 1954: "The Paris talks on the rearmament of West Germany have ended. It was decided to 'invite' West Germany to join the North Atlantic bloc."

It was 30 years ago, then, that the Western powers, above all the United States, first at a conference in London, and then at the Paris talks, reneged on their commitments and set about reviving the loathsome phenomenon of German militarism. Why did they have to resuscitate the monster which on two occasions in the 20th century had plunged mankind into a world war?

The cold war was then at its height, and U.S. imperialism needed to create a source of constant military threat on the socialist countries' borders. According to Pentagon strategists, it was not enough just to have U.S. forces deployed in West Europe. Therefore, betraying the memory of the millions who had died in the struggle against fascism, the Western ruling circles began to remilitarize West Geramny.

Those who had embarked on this sinister undertaking in October 1954 prated hypocritically about the tight restrictions that had allegedly been imposed on the FRG in the sphere of arms production. The West German representative repeatedly vowed to observe the "bans." However, scarely had the ink dried on the Paris agreements when they began to violate the "restrictions" in the most blatant way. It was done not only with the knowledge of the FRG's NATO allies but with their direct involvement. Bonn had little difficulty in obtaining authorization to produce various artillery systems and ammunition for them, warships, and certain missile systems.

Just recently, in June 1984, it was proposed that the remaining restrictions on the FRG should be lifted and that it should be allowed to produce heavy bombers and surface-to-surface missiles with a range exceeding 70 km.

Thanks to the concern of its U.S. guardians, in 30 years the Bundeswehr has been transformed into the most powerful West European conventional army.

NATO's "Autumn Forge-84" maneuvers, which are primarily being held on FRG territory, are a further convincing demonstration that the Bundeswehr, together with the U.S. divisions, is now the strike force of the aggressive war being planned in Washington. The cold winds of war have again begun to blow from German soil, on which U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles have been deployed since 1983.

Once, in the early sixties, British Foreign Secretary Lloyd tried to reassure the public by saying that the "danger of FRG political and military expansion vanishes in NATO." However, the danger has not vanished; it has crystallized in the nutrient medium of NATO. It is not only right-wing extremists who are making unbridled revanchist statements, but also people invested with real political power in the FRG.

As long as 30 years ago the Soviet Government warned of the tremendous danger posed to the European peoples by the rebirth of German militarism. Now this danger has become a reality. Those who are backing the growth of militarism and revanchism in the FRG should not forget how the German conquerors' campaigns ended.

DISCUSSION TOPICS ON KOHL'S CHINA TRIP NOTED

PM091547 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Going on a Trip"]

[Text] Bonn, 5 Oct -- DPA has reported that FRG Chancellor H. Kohl is to visit a number of Southeast Asian countries, including China.

In connection with the trip, the paper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes: During the visit to the PRC the questions under discussion will include matters related to the construction of two nuclear power stations in the vicinity of Shanghai, the purchase of a communications satellite, and the construction of the next phase of a steel combine as well as the development of Chinese aircraft construction.

PRAVDA CITES CSSR PAPER ON FRG REVANCHISM

PM101050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Along the Path of Revanchism"]

[Text] Prague, 8 Oct -- The revanchists' statements on "the German Reich within its 1937 borders" and "the temporary nature" of existing borders in Europe are fully shared by some West German politicians. Moreover, revanchist aspirations have virtually become a component of FRG state policy, the CPCZ Central Committee weekly TRIBUNA writes in an article entitled "Revanchism: An Instrument of Anticommunism."

The article notes that with the advent to power of the right-wing Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union-Free Democratic Party coalition headed by Chancellor H. Kohl, revanchist trends have been markedly revived in the FRG.

High-ranking representatives of the present Bonn government are constantly asserting that the "German question" remains open and are making revanchist claims to the territory of Poland, the CSSR, and the USSR. That official Bonn openly supports revanchism is convincingly borne out by H. Kohl's participation in the revanchist assemblage in Braunschweig this September.

At their assemblages, TRIBUNA writes, the revanchists expatiate on their "peace-loving" plans. But the facts attest that they are the most zealous supports of the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe and of Reagan's "position of strength" policy. The revanchists' activity is a component of the psychological warfare unleashed by imperialism against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the weekly notes.

TASS WARNS OF MISSILE DANGER TO W. EUROPE

LD082153 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 8 Oct 84

["Under the Cover of Darkness" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The United States continues deploying at a speedy rate its Pershing-2 cruise missiles in Western Europe. In Western Germany, the United States deploys on the average one Pershing-2 missile per week, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST writes today. According to the newspaper, at least 45 out of the planned 108 missiles have already been deployed on the FRG's territory. But things are not limited just to deployment of batteries of American nuclear missiles on bases alloted to them. Active preparations are under way for their use. At night or early in the morning those batteries are redeployed from one position to another to ensure for American nuclear systems "invulnerability" and thus to have an advantage for hitting first nuclear strike.

At a time when West German residents, unsuspecting, are deep in sleep, American nuclear missiles are roaming by roads of their country, thereby turning not separate bases but the whole territory of West Germany into the launch pad of the American nuclear weapons.

Do not such actions of the American military in the FRG disclose the false assurances of the Washington leaders that they allegedly care exclusively for "defence of Western Europe"? The threat of war in Europe largely heightened and its security lessened as a result of deployment of American nuclear missiles. U.S. and NATO leaders thoroughly conceal that disquieting fact from the West European public. This is being done to put down the broad anti-war and anti-missile movement in the continent and create the semblance that nothing dangerous is taking place for West European peoples.

Moreover, it is being asserted for instance, that the greater is the number of American missiles in Western Europe, the "stronger" will be peace in that region. Being after military superiority, Washington strategists and NATO leaders are now planning to supplement the arsenal of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe with deployment of nuclear weapons in outer space. That is to draw West European countries into U.S. plans of preparations for "star wars".

Implementing programmes of the further nuclear arms race and militarisation of outer space, Washington is unwilling to go into any serious negotiations on limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments.

The overt talk in the American press is that allegedly the "epoch of comprehensive treaties" and "traditional agreements" is drawing to and end. It is being implied that allegedly negotiations with the Soviet Union on strategic weapons, on limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and other problems might not be resumed. Instead, American politicians and military strategists propose to buildup the U.S. military potential in order to attain military superiority and thus "make up" for the lack of any accord with the Soviet Union.

The Reagan administration, as is shown by its practical deeds, shapes its policy exactly on the concept of attaining military superiority, covering up that adventurist militaristic course by the lie that America's military might "will ensure peace." Real policy of the United States of the recent years turns down such assertions on the part of Washington. There is only one means of removing the nuclear threat -- real limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments. But it is necessary to agree on that on the basis of equality and undiminished security of the parties. And this is exactly what the U.S. Administration does not want to do, though it talks much of peace and negotiations.

BOOK ON SOVIET-FRENCH RELATIONS REVIEWED

PM101605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Review by A. Adamishin: "Good Traditions"]

[Text] France's foreign policy and Soviet-French relations occupy a big place in Soviet historical scholarship. That position was recently enlarged by a new study: a book by Prof. Yu. V. Borisov, "The USSR and France: 60 Years of Diplomatic Relations" (Footnote) (Yu.V. Borisov: "SSSR i Frantsiya: 60 Let Diplomaticheskikh Otnosheniy," Moscow, International Relations Publishing House, 1984). The book uses a wide range of sources, including Soviet and French documents, largely published for the first time.

An analysis of the key events of Soviet-French relations since October 1917 through to our day confirms that the Soviet Union has occupied and continues to occupy with respect to France a consistent position in favor of mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. This is a principled position and is not subject to changes based on expediency; it accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and French peoples. French ruling circles' approach to relations with the USSR is far from being so stable.

It is by no means fortuitous that the most vivid, impressive periods in relations between our countries coincide with those eras when the task of upholding national interests and steering an independent course in the international arena has been given the foremost position in French policy. Conversely, when zigzags have appeared in the French leadership's actions regarding the USSR, losses to France itself have resulted and its interests have been damaged. The most eloquent example is to be found in the events of 1940, when a policy hostile to the USSR and the rejection of the system of collective security in Europe, whose creation our country has consistently advocated, was one reason for the national catastrophe for France.

The reminder of how the appearance of positive trends in France's policy in the mid-sixties was of important significance, not only for the improvement of relations with the USSR but also for the process of the relaxation of world tension, is a topical reminder for our day.

The author shows that cooperation between the USSR and France now encompasses a broad and varied complex of problems -- from regular political contacts to mutually advantageous trade and economic, cultural, and scientific and technical ties. The potential for the successful development of Soviet-French relations is broad and still far from used. This is borne out by the results of French President F. Mitterrand's recent visit to the USSR. At the dinner in honor of the eminent guest, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "This year sees the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France. This notable date will obviously be celebrated in our country under the sign of consolidating the feelings of friendship and sympathy which the Soviet and French peoples have for each other."

The new book also pursues these goals.

AUSTRIAN TU DELEGATION COMPLETES MOSCOW VISIT

PM110826 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Oct 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Conclusion of Visit"]

[Excerpts] Talks between an AUCCTU delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev and a delegation of the Austrian Trade Union Federation headed by Federation Chairman A. Benia were concluded at Moscow's Palace of Labor on 6 October.

The sides analyzed the results of the exchange of opinions that took place on questions of trade union activity in the USSR and Asutria, as well as on problems of bilateral and European trade union cooperation. They emphasized their common belief in the need for joint actions by trade unions in West and East in the struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament. joint communique on the results of the talks was signed.

The Austrian Trade Union Federation delegation left for home the same day. It was seen off at the airport by AUCCTU Chairman S.S. Shalayev and other members of the Soviet delegation. (D. Proyshner), Austrian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was among those present.

TELEGRAM CONGRATULATES CYPRUS ON NATIONAL DAY

PM081549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus a telegram conveying, on behalf of the Soviet people, sincere congratulations to him and the friendly Cypriot people on the occasion of their national day -- Independence Day -- and wishing them success in the cause of strengthening the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, which pursues a policy of nonalignment.

In a reply telegram addressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the president of Cyprus expresses cordial gratitude for the congratulatory message on behalf of the people and the Government of Cyprus and himself personally, and in turn conveys his best wishes.

The telegrams express both sides' desire to further develop the friendly and fruitful relations between the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus.

PRAVDA REPORTS CATALAN CP NEWSPAPER FESTIVAL

PM101613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Report by special correspondents B. Kotov and V. Chernyshev: "AVANT Festival has Ended"]

[Text] Barcelona, 8 Oct -- The festival of the newspaper AVANT -- the central organ of the Party of Communists of Catalonia [PCC] -- was held here over a period of 3 days. It was a truly popular, vivid ceremony in which tens of thousands of inhabitants of Barcelona and envoys from the party organizations of other Spanish provinces took part. There was always animation around the stands of the fraternal communist and workers parties' newspapers. The PRAVDA display described our country's daily work routine and the struggle of the CPSU and Soviet state against the nuclear threat and for peace and the peoples' security.

On display in the pavilions were exhibits giving a graphic demonstration of the PCC's work among the masses and of the activity of left-wing city councils. Discussions were held on topical problems of present-day Spain: the struggle for a reduction in unemployment, in defense of the working people's vital interests, for the implementation of a genuine agrarian reform, for Spain's withdrawal from NATO, and for the abolition of U.S. military bases on Spanish territory. The festival's cultural and sports program was broad and varied. The performance in the Sports Center arena by Soviet circus artistes was received with great interest. The festival ended with a mass meeting addressed by P. Ardiaca, chairman of the PCC, and J. Ramos, general secretary of the party. The AVANT festival graphically reflected the PCC's growing influence among the masses and the consolidation and expansion of its ranks.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD TO VISIT USSR IN MID-OCTOBER

LD101512 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] It has been announced here in Moscow that Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and president of Syria, is to arrive in the Soviet Union in the middle of this month on a friendly working visit. He was invited by the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

HUSAYN, CRITICS CITED ON JORDAN-EGYPT TIES

PM090914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "On Relations With Egypt"]

[Text] Damascus, 4 Oct -- In a statement disseminated by the SANA agency, an official Syrian Government spokesman described Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt as a violation of the resolution adopted by the ninth conference of the heads of state and government of the Arab countries.

The overwhelming majority of Arab states broke off diplomatic relations with Egypt in 1979 after Egypt's then President al-Sadat signed the separate Camp David accords with Israel.

Libya's People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison noted that Jordan's decision was taken despite the resolutions of the pan-Arab summit conference. The bureau drew attention to the danger that U.S. attempts to foist the so-called "Reagan plan" on the Arab countries presents for the Arab east.

The Algerian Foreign Ministry called for the strengthening of Arab solidarity and the rejection of any steps that might lead to a breaking of Arab ranks.

Saudi Arabia stated that it continues to support observance of the resolutions adopted at inter-Arab summit meetings.

Amman, 4 Oct -- Speaking at the opening of parliament, Jordan's King Husayn defended the decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt.

At the same time, he rejected attempts by the Peres government to persuade Jordan to hold separate talks with Israel. "I want to state from this rostrum," the king said, "that Israel's recent call for talks on a peaceful settlement is nothing but a ruse and a deception." The Jordanian monarch stressed that a genuine yardstick of Tel Aviv's desire for peace would be its commitment to fulfill UN Security Council Resolution 242, which demands the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands and Israel's assent to holding an international conference on the Near East.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YAR PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Chernenko Welcomes President

LD091449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report]

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yeman Arab Republic [YAR], arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit.

At the capital's Vnukovo Airport, the guest was met by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

At the aircraft steps, the Soviet leaders warmly welcomed the YAR president. The chief of the guard of honor reported. Taking part in the meeting were Comrade Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretaryof the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR ministers, and other officials.

Among those in the welcoming party were Muhammad 'Abd al-'uthman, YAR ambassador to the Soviet Union; heads of diplomatic missions of Arab countries accredited in the USSR, and YAR students studying at Soviet higher educational establishments. The guest was welcomed by representatives of Moscow's working people. The festive reception ceremony ended with a parade by the guard of honor.

At the square of the Great Kremlin Palace, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was welcomed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Present at the Kremlin welcoming ceremony were Comrades Tikhonov, Aliyev, Vorotnikov and Gromyko, USSR Ministers S.P. Burenkov, N.F. Vasilyev, T.B. Guzhenko, and V.P. Yelyutin; TASS General Director S.A. Losev; USSR First Deputy Ministers G.M. Korniyenko, B.Ye. Panyukov, and S.L. Sokolov; USSR Ambassador to the YAR A.I. Filev; D.S. Nikiforov and V.P. Polyakov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments.

Comparison of Chernenko-Salih Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 October publishes on pages one and two a TASS report entitled "Talks in the Kremlin," on the talks between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko and Yemen Arab Republic President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The report has been compared with the Moscow Television version published under the subhead "Chernenko, Salih Hold Talks," on page H1 of the 10 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations: First paragraph, the PRAVDA version begins: [Text] Talks took place in the Kremlin 9 October between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and 'A.'A. Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, who has arrived in the Soviet Union for an official visit.

Taking part in the talks were: On the Soviet side -- N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; and Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; on the North Yemeni side 'Adb al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the Constituent People's Assembly, and member of the General People's Congress Standing Committee; 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, chairman of the Supreme Council for the Restoration of Regions Which Suffered in the Earthquake, member of the Consultative Council, and member of the General People's Congress Standing Committee; Hasan Muhammad Makki, adviser to the president, member of the Consultative Council, and member of the General People's Congress Standing Committee; 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the Consultative Council and member of the General People's Congress Standing Committee; Ahmad Muhammad al-Asbahi, foreign minister and secretary of the General People's Congress Standing Committee; Muhammad Khaddam al-Wajih, minister of finance; Isma'il Ahmad al-Wazir, minister of the civil service and administrative reform; and 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman al-Bakr, minister of state for petroleum and mineral affairs and member of the General People's Congress Standing Committee.

During the talks...(substituting first paragraph)

Page H 2, last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: Yemen Arab Republic.

Present at the talks were: On the Soviet side -- G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; A.M. Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.I. Filev, USSR ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic; and V.P. Polyakov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium; on the Yemeni side -- 'Ali Muhammad al-Ansi, chief of the president's office; and 'Abd al-'Uthman Muhammad, YAR ambassador to the USSR. (supplying additional paragraph).

Friendship, Cooperation Treaty Signed

PM111219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

["Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and YAR"]

[Text] The USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR),

Proceeding from the traditional relations established between them of friendship, mutual respect, mutually advantageous cooperation, and solidarity in the struggle against the policy of hegemonism and colonialism in all their forms and for the consolidation of international peace and security,

Deeming that the Treaty on Friendship and Trade of 1 November 1928, which corresponds to 17 Jumada al-Awwal 1347 Hegira, and the Treaty of Friendship of 21 March 1964, which corresponds to 7 Dhu al-Qi'dah 1383 Hegira, laid the foundation for friendly relations between the peoples of the USSR and the YAR,

Being convinced that the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the YAR meets the interests of both states' peoples, and

Confirming their commitment to the aims and principles of the UN Charter, have agreed the following:

Article 1

The High Contracting Parties will cooperate closely in implementing the social and economic development of their peoples and respect for the sovereignty of each of them over all their natural resources.

They will promote the development of cooperation between social and cultural organizations with a view to familiarizing each other with the life, work, and achievements of the two countries' peoples.

Article 3

The USSR respects the YAR's policy of nonalignment, which is an important factor in the development of relations of international cooperation and relaxation of international tension.

The YAR respects the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation with all countries and peoples.

Article 4

The high contracting parties will do their utmost to promote the prevention of war, primarily nuclear war, the preservation and consolidation of world peace and the security of peoples, relaxation of international tension, the peaceful settlement of disputes, and the elimination of any manifestations of a policy of diktat from the practice of international relations.

They will cooperate actively in resolving the tasks of ending the arms race, to the point of universal and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control.

Article 5

The high contracting parties will continue the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism in all its forms and manifestations, including Zionism, and will also act with a view to implementing in full the UN Declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The parties will cooperate in the cause of assisting the peoples' just struggle to ensure their sovereignty, freedom, and independence.

Article 6

The high contracting parties will consult each other on international problems which affect both countries' interests.

Article 7

Each of the high contracting parties declares that it will not take part in actions directed against the other high contracting party.

Article 8

The high contracting parties declare that the provisions of the present treaty do not conflict with their commitments under international treaties already in force.

Article 9

Any questions which may arise between the high contracting parties regarding the interpretation or application of any provision of the present treaty will be settled bilaterally in a spirit of friendship, mutual respect, and mutual understanding.

Article 10

The present treaty is concluded for a period of 20 years.

If during the 6 months prior to the expiry of the fixed period neither of the high contracting parties declares its desire to suspend the treaty's operation, it will remain in force for successive 5-year periods unless one of the high contracting parties provides written notification of its intention to suspend its operation during the 6 months prior to the expiry of the 5-year period then current.

Article II

The present treaty is subject to ratification and will enter into force on the day of the exchange of the instruments of ratification which will be done in Sanaa.

Article 12

The high contracting parties will transmit a copy of the text of the present treaty to the UN Secretariat for registration.

Done at Moscow, 9 October 1984, in duplicate, in the Russian and Arabic languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the USSR: K. Chernenko.

For the YAR: A.A. Salih.

Trade Agreement Signed

LD102252 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2139 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] A trade agreement between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic was signed in Moscow today. The agreement was signed by Comrade Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Al-Adhi, minister of finance of the Yemen Arab Republic. The signing of the agreement was preceded by a conversation between Comrade Patolichev and Al-Adhi during which there was discussion of the further development of trade and economic links between the two countries.

YAR President Departs

LD111322 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 11 Oct 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic concluded his official friendly visit to the USSR today. 'Ali Abdallah Salih stayed in the Soviet capital from October 9 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Before his departure for a Moscow airport, he was seen off at a farewell ceremony in the square in front of the Grand Kremlin Palace.

The president of the Yemen Arab Republic was bidden farewell by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The farewell ceremony in the Kremlin was attended by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo including Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Geydar Aliyev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR.

From the Kremlin the motorcade makes its way to the airport. All along the way the streets and squares of the capital were adorned with the state flags of the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic. At the capital's Vnukovo Airport, the YAR president was seen off by Comrade Tikhonov, Aliyev, and Vorotnikov. The chief of the guard of honor presented his report and the two countries' state anthems were played. Nilolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih reviewed a formation of Soviet servicemen.

The visitors were also seen off by: Comrade Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR ministers; and other officials. Among those bidding farewell was the YAR Ambassador in the USSR Muhammad, heads of diplomatic representations of a number of foreign countries accredited in the USSR, and students from the YAR studying at Soviet higher educational establishments. The visitors were waved off by representatives of the working people of Moscow. The solemn ceremony of farewell was completed with a march-past by the guard of honor.

At the aircraft steps, Soviet leaders bade a warm farewell to the president of the Yemen Arab Republic.

Messages Exchanged With Salih

LD101521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has sent a telegram to president of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih conveying to him and to the friendly Yemeni people heartfelt congratulations upon the country's national holiday -- the September 26 Revolution Day. The traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation that are linking our countries for already more than half a century are highly appreciated in the Soviet Union, the telegram notes. We are convinced that these relations, based on principles of full equality, mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs, will further fruitfully develop for the good of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of international security and a just, lasting peace in the Middle East.

We wish you successes and good health and prosperity and progress to the people of the Yemen Arab Republic, the telegram says.

In his reply telegram to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR the Yar president expressed on behalf of the Yemeni people and his own behalf much gratitude and deep appreciation for the telegram of congratulations and the sincere feelings expressed in it. I am deeply convinced, the telegram says, that owing to our good will and joint cooperation the special relations, which are linking our countries for already a long time, will further constantly develop for the sake of the still further satisfaction of mutual interests, the strengthening of universaal peace and wellbeing. I wish you good ehalth and happiness and the Soviet people prosperity and further great achievements.

I wish you good health and happiness and the Soviet people prosperity and further great achievements.

SOVIET-PDRY COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD042230 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- Economic ties between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen rest on the sound foundation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY, said Yevgeniy Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

He spoke today at the opening of the 5th meeting of the permanent intergovernmental commission for economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. The delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the meeting is headed by Minister of Planning Faraj ibn Ghanim.

During the negotiations, the sides will discuss the progress of construction of industrial and other economic facilities in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and prospects for expanding bilateral cooperation. They will also map out ways for its development.

The **delegations** make special emphasis on discussing the state of business contacts in agriculture, land irrigation and improvement, fisheries and geological prospecting. Apart from that, they consider the progress of and possibilities for cooperation in the construction of power engineering facilities and port installations.

The current meeting of the commission is of special importance for future cooperation between the two countries, since the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are about to begin the drafting of five-year plans for the development of their national economies in 1986-1990. These plans will promote the deepening of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the PDRY in the years to come.

Protocol Signed

LD101954 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS -- The 5th meeting of the standing commission for economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY became a new step along the road of developing trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. A protocol was signed at the end of the meeting. For the Soviet Union it was signed by Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Ties Yevgeniy Osadchuk and for the PDRY by Minister of Planning Faraj ibn Ghanim.

The sides noted with satisfaction during the talks that noticeable successes have been achieved in the field of economic cooperation in the period since the previous meeting of the commission. Thus, the construction of the first section of the Batays irrigation complex has been completed by the joint efforts of Soviet and PDRY organizations.

A repair facility for long-development equipment in Aden, a [word indistinct] at the Aden International Airport, the Al-Hanad and Al-Hadram dams and the Saba' water intake have been put into service. Workers and engineers of the two countries worked shoulder to shoulder at all these projects.

Also discussed at the present meeting of the commission were questions of further deepening cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY in the joint construction of economic projects. A preliminary study was made of the possibility of the participation of Soviet organisations in the expansion of a thermal power station in the PDRY from 50 to 125 megawatts and of a desalinating complex at the station from 28 to 42 thousand tons of distillate a day, in the holding of the second stage of oil prospecting work in the Shabwah area and in the formation in the PDRY of a building organisation for the construction of two deep-water piers in Aden port.

EL SALVADOR'S DUARTE TO TALK WITH OPPOSITION

LD102005 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] San Jose October 10 TASS -- The head of the Salvadoran regime, Duarte, announced his acceptance of the patriots' offer to begin talks to put an end to the fierce war in El Salvador. The offer was officially conveyed by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and by the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador last May and reiterated last June through church officials. The talks are scheduled to begin in La Palma, Chalatenango Department, on October 15.

The two fronts, which have offered peace talks on more than one occasion, have stated in this connection their resolve to work for the solution of the domestic conflict in the country by political means. They are prepared to discuss with officials of the regime every aspect of the crisis.

Since La Palma is in the department which is a scene of fierce clashes between the patriots' forces and the troops of the regime, the leadership of the rebel fronts suggested that armed clashes be halted as they could disrupt the work of the delegations, and that armed contingents of the sides be withdrawn from the 10-km zone around the city.

The rebels also suggested the Colombian President Belisario Betancourt be asked to mediate between them and the Salvadoran authorities in working out the agenda and procedure of the forthcoming talks. They appoint as their plenipotentiary representatives two members of the Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and two members of the Main Command of the National Liberation Front. They demanded for their part that the Salvadoran authorities send to the talks a delegation of the same calibre, including Duarte as the head of the regime and a member of the armed forces command, and guarantee free access to La Palma for Salvadoran and foreign journalists and reporters.

ARGENTINE PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

PM091555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general rubric "Official Announcements": "Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] A delegation of the National Congress of the Argentine Republic headed by the Senate Budget and Finance Commission chairman J. Amoedo arrived in Moscow 3 October on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation was met at the airport by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commission; A.K. Melnichenko, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; and other officials. Ernesto de la Guardia, Argentine ambassador to the USSR, also met the delegation.

Talks Held

LD092045 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A working meeting was held today between Soviet parliamentarians and a delegation of the National Congress of the Argentine Republic headed by Amoedo, chairman of the Committee for Interparliamentary Relations.

The sides exchanged information on the activity of the supreme legislative bodies of both countries and discussed matters of bilateral cooperation as well as a number of topical international problems.

Serious concern was expressed at the increase in tension in Central America. The need was stressed for activization of the activity of parliamentarians of all countries in the struggle for a lasting peace on the planet, for the liquidation of the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Taking part in the talks were Comrades Tolkunov and Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union and Council of Nationalities, and other officials. Argentine Ambassador to the USSR Ernesto de La Guardia also took part in the talks.

CHILENA CP SENDS LETTER TO OPPOSITION LEADERS

PY101914 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The Communist Party of Chile has reiterated in a statement, signed by the Central Committee and released in Santiago, that it is essential and urgent that the opposition forces against the Pinochet regime arrive at an understanding. It also called for the unity of all opposition blocs, without excluding anyone. The statement is included in a letter that the Central Committee has sent to the presidents or secretary generals of all the opposition political parties, giving its opinion on proposals aimed at advancing the struggle against the dictatorship.

The Communist Party notes that in recent weeks various proposals have been made in opposition circles, such as signing a pact or an agreement for the future of democracy, or arriving at an agreement with the military without Pinochet. The Communists are open to participating in the implementation of these ideas on the basis of a consensus, the letter says.

The Communist Party Central Committee recognizes in its statement the contribution to the cause of democracy made by all opposition parties. One of these politically significant contributions deals with the recognition of our party's rights and the solidarity expressed with all those who are persecuted by fascism, regardless of his partisan membership. The letter of the communists to the other parties stresses that no political party acting alone will be able to attain democracy for Chile. It affirms that the militant actions of the masses acting in unity as well as the positions of the National Workers Command and the Social Agreement Boards that are emerging throughout the country are the expression of the vehement aspirations of the people for unity.

The Communist Party letter is formally addressed to the directorates of all the opposition parties in reply to those who assert that the conduct of the Communist Party is ambiguous because it proposes the employment of the most different forms of struggle, both peaceful and violent.

We do not shrink in the presence of a brutal and ferocious dictatorship which emerged from a terrible bloodbath and remains in power with the support of weapons and by means of assassinations, imprisonments, banishments, exile, and torture.

It refers to what has been proposed regarding violence at the recent national conference of the Communist Party. The people do not seek violence but resort to it in legitimate self-defense. The letter adds that the people want the fascist violence to end, a violence that has caused so many deaths and is being used daily against them. The letter points out that violence cannot be condemned without regard for where it comes from or without considering its origin. The violence of the regime and the brutality of the police forces are used to repress the demonstrations of dissatisfaction that take place in the neighborhoods, the universities, and in other places. Thus the masses are forced to resort to various forms of struggle, and in some cases, when possible, to defend themselves with objects that can cause injuries. It adds that the hurling of stones at the Carabineros and the agents of the National Intelligence Command, who barged into the neighborhoods as vandals, and the barricades of burning tires, rocks, and tree trucks are the elements the masses use for their self-defense. We Communists cannot condemn this form of struggle and outbursts of violence in reaction to the fascist regime. We support the masses; we endeavor to give them the best leadership; and we participate in their reaction because we consider it just and as broadening the road to victory.

The Central Committee letter adds that even those actions labeled by the government and its press as vandalism and robbery -- the collection of tolls and the looting of supermarkets -- are nothing but the expression of the struggle of the hungry, the humiliated, the oppressed, and the desperate, and they constitute repudiation of the fascist regime. The Communist Party also mentions the paramilitary groups that have come into the arena of struggle against the regime, such as the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, which, although it is not the armed branch of the Communist Party of Chile as some people affirm, has our sympathy and appreciation because it helps to undermine the regime and because its militants have a high fighting morale and the conviction that the cause of freedom bears risks and sacrifices.

The letter also recalls that the Communist Party has struggled for democracy and socialism in Chile for 70 years, adding that its methods of struggle have always been in tune with the different historical conditions in which it had to act at any particular time. We will not give up armed insurrection, says the letter of the Communists, but we clearly state that the order of the day does not call for armed insurrection, but for the exercise of the right to rebellion by the Chilean people, employing all means at their disposal. The methods that turn out to be the most effective will depend on several objective factors, especially the will of the people. Perhaps the defeat of the dictatorship can most likely be brought about by a good combination of methods of struggle, not solely peaceful or violent methods.

The Communist Party thinks that the development of the national protest movement is the road that may lead to the defeat of the dictatorship. This will be possible if we strengthen the unity of all the democratic forces for the struggle, with the increasing participation of the citizenry in protest events so the regime can be overcome.

We have read you a long summary of the statement published in Chile by the Communist Party of Chile and sent to the leaders of the opposition parties.

ARMENIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONVENES

GF101810 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] On 22 September the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee held a plenum. It reviewed "the tasks of the republic's party organizations toward the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decision regarding the further improvement of the party management of the Komsomol and raising the Komsomol role in the communist education of the youths, as well as the instructions and conclusions in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in this regard."

K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech. Those attending exchanged views on the speech including Comrades D.A. Arutyunyan, first secretary of Leninakan Gorkom; N.P. Stepanyan, second secretary of Yerevan Gorkom; A.T. Khachatryan, machine operator at Sisyan Rayon Brnakot Village Kolkhoz; A.O. Topuzyan, first secretary of the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee; V.G. Dzangiryan, machine operator at Dzankezur copper molybdenum combine; S.G. Daniyelyan, first secretary of Razdhan Raykom; G.A. Gazaryan, tailor at Kirovakan Kamo tricot production association; L.V. Timin; S.M. Vartanyan, chairman of Ararat Rayon Medz Vedi Village A. Khanchanyan Kolkhoz Administration; G.G. Muradyan, first secretary of Miyasnikyan Raykom; N.M. Balyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; M.Y. Aliyev, chairman of Krasnoselsk Rayispolkom; M.A. Nuricyanyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers' physical culture and sport committee; B.G. Tumasyan, general director of "Kayelectraluys" Production Association; Y.I. Khachykyan, rector of Yerevan V. Bryusov Russian and Foreign Languages State Pedagogical Institute; and E.G. Tatevosyan, secretary of "Yerevanshin" construction and installations production association party committee.

The Central Committee plenum adopted a decision according to the issues reviewed. K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, concluded the plenum with a speech.

The plenum appointed B.G. Ananikyan as editor of SOVETAKAN AYASTAN daily. The plenum then concluded its work.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was attended by Comrade V. A. Kondratyev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee party organizational work Departments.

ARMENIAN MINISTERS DISCUSS WINTER PREPARATION

GF031634 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 8 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers has reviewed preparations for the winter period. It was noted that the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and Yerevan city soviet of people's deputies gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms have carried out considerable work regarding preparations for the winter.

In cities of the republic, basic reparation work is being done on heating installations, housing, communal enterprises, and sewage installations. Gasification of boiler houses is being done in Sisyan, Koris, and Kafan. The ministry has fulfilled the plans for basic repair of communal enterprises by 135.2 percent.

It was also noted that there are basic shortcomings in the work of city enterprises regarding winter preparations. The repair of heating installations is insufficient in Alaverdi, Artashat, Spitak, Razdan, Dzhermuk, Abovyan, Abaran, Megri, Yekhegnatdzor, Noyemberyan, Maralik, Vedi and Perp. Construction of the central boiler houses in Abocyan, Echmiadzin and Gukasyan is slow. In cities and rayon centers the basic repair of housing is not appropriate.

In the adopted decision, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers urged the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Yerevan, Leninakan, and Kirovakan Soviets of People's Deputies and other gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms to speed up the rates of the city enterprises' winter preparations in order to ensure the fulfillment of plans for the basic repair of houses, heating chains, communal enterprises, and cultural and housing installations, to complete on time the repair of house roofs and internal heating networks, and by 25 October to complete the restoration of the city and rayon centers' streets and pavements and the preparation of the motor transport and cleaning vehicles.

The Ministry of Motor Transport, along with the gorispolkoms and rayispokoms, were urged to establish and realize measures to considerably raise the work standard of the city vehicle transport in winter.

The Ministries of Industrial Construction, Rural Construction, Installation and Special Construction Work Main Administration, the Housing and Municipal Service Ministry, the Yerevan city Soviet of People's Deputies executive committee, and the main energy administration are obliged to investigate the state of heat supply installation construction, take measures to speed up the construction and installation rates, and ensure their commissioning on time.

The Ministry of Local Industry has done considerable work to increase and expand the assortments of production of industrial output from local raw materials and industrial output residues. The production of these outputs is growing every year. The local raw materials and industrial residues are being used in over 40 types of economic and chemical goods, souvenirs, national art and handicraft products, leather and pottery products, and carpets. Over 70 percent of public consumer goods are being produced from the textile industry residues by the "Shushan" specialist association. However, the ministry is not fully using existing reserves. Sufficient attention is not being paid to the expansion of the raw materials base and the organization of new ones.

In order to further expand the production of products from local raw materials and industrial residues, the Armenian SSR Council f Ministers urged the Ministry of Local Industry to take measures for the technical retooling of operating enterprises, taking into account the production increase of weaved products, filter dusts, natural coloring substances, chemical goods, and other products. The ministry and the republic's academy of sciences have been urged to make proposals regarding the production of goods from (urbit), diatomite, chinaware, and other materials and their use in national economy.

The 12th 5-Year Plan proposes the construction of new enterprises for the processing of synthetic (vlastonite), production of catalytic converters, and the processing of technical residues. It is necessary to take measures to complete the reconstruction and techical retooling of the diatomites processing experimental factory in order to increase the capabilities and expand the range of products produced from local raw material resources.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers noted that the Timber and Wood Processing Industry Ministry has carried out work in 1984 to improve the quality of furniture and to fulfill delivery plans.

Measures are being realized to strengthen production and technological discipline, perfect production organization, and improve the quality of products. Automation and mechanization are being carried out at the enterprises, and new productive sustances and materials to replace construction wood have been assimilated, which is improving the quality of furniture. In all enterprises the comprehensive system to control quality of produce has been implemented and perfected. Output quality has considerably improved during the first half of 1984.

There are serious shortcomings in the activities of the ministry and those of the subdepartmental enterprises. According to the reports of the Armenian SSR Trade Ministry State Trade Administration, 11 percent of the entire investigated amount of furniture has been found to be useless. The output quality of Oktemberyan, Artashat, Kafan, Tsegh, Yerevan No 1, Arapkir furniture factories, and other enterprises continues to be insufficient. The work of the Ichevan wood processing combine and Masis wood factory is insufficient as before. Not all the enterprises are giving primary significance to the raising of the technical level of production and the preservation of standards and technological conditions. Issues related to the organization of conveyer accumulation and defining supervision of work are being solved slowly.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers urged the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry to continue the technical retooling of enterprises, their material and technological specialization, and the perfection of production technology. It is necessary to pay particular attention to the production of assortments by the trade and construction organizations to meet the fulfillment of the output delivery plans. Measures were established to organize the sales and home deliveries of products from Yerevan and Kirovakan associations and the Leninakan furniture factory in order to perfect the activities of the furniture shops.

TAJIK CP BUREAU ON CITY SERVICES, HEALTH PLANS

GF101646 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau examined at its regular meeting a question on the work of the republic's municipal services ministry for improving the activity and role of the housing and municipal enterprises. As it noted at the meeting, the volume and quality of municipal services to the population are constantly growing. During the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan housing and municipal construction achieved further progress. For example, enterprises for serving the rural population were established in a number of rayons in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast. The contract form of labor is being introduced in the housing and municipal services and [words indistinct] electrical energy.

At the same time, it noted that there are serious shortcomings and omissions in the work of the Tajik SSR municipal services. A number of enterprises and administrations are not ensuring the plan fulfillment of contracted work, capital repair, increase of labor productivity and cost reductions. Complaints by the population on the bad heating in housing compounds, the absence of hot water in flats, and the delays in municipal repairs are increasing.

The Central Committee obliged the republic's Ministry of Municipal Services to eliminate the noted shortcomings and omissions in the work of the housing and municipal enterprises and services, to ensure the effective work by the sector, and to examine all styles and methods of its activity in light of the demands of the February and April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

The Central Committee Bureau examined measures for further enhancing the pedigree work in livestock production. The resolution adopted on this question by the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee and Tajik SSR Council of Ministers noted that the expansion of the pedigree base and [word indistinct] the selective pedigree work, in addition to the consolidation of the livestock material and technical base, the increase of feed production, and the improvement of its quality will contribute to increasing cattle population, obtaining [word indistinct] and to expanding the volume of production and selling of livestock products to the state. [words indistinct] cattle and poultry.

The meeting of the Central Committee Bureau examined a question on the further improvement of the health material and technical base. It is necessary to maintain the steady development of health institutions and specialization of medical assistance on the basis of population demands.

The Central Committee Bureau reviewed a question on the further improvement of the material and technical base of TV broadcasting and the expansion of TV programs of interest to the population. The Tajik SSR Ministry of Communications and the Tajik SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting are tasked to implement concrete measures so that by 1990 almost all the republic's population can receive the Central and Republican TV programs.

The session also discussed a question on the publication of KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTAN and PIONERI TADZHIKISTAN magazines in Russian as of January 1985. The meeting of the Tajikstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau examined some other questions related to the socioeconomic development of the republic.

AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

PM100943 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee was held 29 September. The plenum discussed the republic party organization's tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving the Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" and from the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on questions of the party's work among young people.

The report was delivered by Comrade K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. After the report there was a debate in which the following took part: F.E. Musayev, first secretary of Baku Party Grokom; N.E. Mustafayev, first secretary of Nakhichevan party Obkom; B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of Nagorno-Karabakh party Obkom; S.Sh. Mamedova, fitter at the Baku Domestic Air Conditioner Plant; A.A. Melnik, party committee secretary at the P. Montin Baku Oil Field Machine-Building Plant; S.M. Gashimova, director of the Sovetskaya Ukraina Sovkhoz in Shemakhinskiy Rayon; and D.M. Muslim-Zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee.

Others were K.G. Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; Ch.A. Faradzhev, first secretary of Astarinskiy party Raykom; A.A. Suleymanov, steelworker at the Azerbaijan V.I. Lenin Pipe-Rolling Plant; L.A. Vinogradov [not further identified]; Z.M. Gasanova, link leader at the S. Vurgun Kolkhoz in Zakatalskiy Rayon; S.G. Tagiyeva, director of the No 190 Secondary School in Baku; and Nabi Khazri, chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries.

The closing speech was made by Comrade K.M. Bagirov.

A resolution on the question under discussion was adopted, and political organizational measures were approved. An organizational question was examined. The plenum elected Comrade N.E. Mustafayev candidate member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Taking part in the plenum proceedings were Comrade N.M. Tishchenko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Comrade N.F. Proshchunin, a CPSU Central Committee senior official; and Comrade V.F. Afanasyev, a Komsomol Central Committee senior official.

RSFSR MINISTERS DISCUSS PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING

PM041339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 3

[IZVESTIYA special correspondent report: "Session Held"]

[Text] At a session held 1 October the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined a number of questions connected with further enhancing the people's well-being.

Reports were heard from leaders of republic ministries and departments:

On progress in preparing for and carrying out treatment of the republic's population in health centers;

On preparing the RSFSR national economy for work in the 1984-1985 fall and winter period;

On progress in supplying and delivering goods to regions of the Far North;

On the organization of delivery of vegetable and melon crops to Moscow and the quality of the produce which arrives.

Certain other questions were also examined. The presidium adopted corresponding decisions on the questions discussed. The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

RSFSR MINISTERS EXAMINE VOLGOGRAD DRAFT PLAN

PM101607 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the draft general plan of Volgograd. It is profoundly symbolic that the new draft was discussed on the eve of the 40th anniversary of victory day in the Great Patriotic War.

It was pointed out at the session that the hero-city has now become one of the country's greatest industrial and cultural centers, and over the next two decades, which the general plan is to cover, Volgograd will become still more beautiful and grand. It is planned to construct apartment blocks alone with a total area of 7.5 million square meters. The green park area per resident will almost double. Great work will be done to reinforce the banks and improve the embankments of the Volga River, and many new cultural and consumer projects will be constructed. Transport services for the population will be improved. The architectural expressiveness of city ensembles will be enhanced.

While on the whole approving the draft proposed by the State City Planning Institute, the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium also pointed to serious shortcomings in the development of the oblast center. The continuing laggardness over the commissioning of housing, children's preschool establishments, schools, hospitals, polyclinics, and water supply, sewage, and heating networks was deemed inadmissible. Serious concern was expressed at the fact that a number of union ministries (the Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Chemical Industry, and Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building) still do not display proper persistence in implementing measures to purify bodies of water and the air in certain parts of the city. Other questions of life in the RSFSR were also examined at the session.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

LEADERS ADDRESS STUDENTS AT CPSU ACADEMY COURSE

PM041029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed Report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] Courses for the culture ministers of union and autonomous republics and chiefs of kray and oblast culture administrations have ended at the institute for improving the qualifications of leading party and Soviet cadres under the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. They studied topical questions of the theory and practice of improving the developed socialist society, the economic policy and international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's reports and speeches. Particular attention was devoted to the study of his speech at the jubilee plenum of the USSR Writers Union Board. Questions of the party's ideological activity and of increasing the role of culture and arts organs and institutions in developing a Marxist-Leninist world outlook among working people, ensuring the fullest satisfaction of their multifaceted spiritual needs, and implementing the CPSU's economic and social policy, occupied an important place in the course.

The students were addressed by V.I. Dolgikh and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; V.I. Stukalin and V.F. Shauro, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; I.I. Skiba, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, S.G. Lapin and B.N. Pastukhov, chairmen of USSR state committees; and M.V. Gramov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sport.

Yu.Ya. Barabash, chief editor of SOVETSKAYA KULTURA; Yu.S. Melentyev, RSFSR minister of culture; M.I. Kondakov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Science; B.S. Ugarov, president of the USSR Academy of Arts; B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; F.D. Bobkov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; M.V. Pashkov, chairman of the Cultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee; leaders of creative unions, and professors and teachers at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences also addressed them.

Accounts of party leadership in cultural and artistic institutions were presented to the students by L.K. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; V.G. Boyko, first secretary of Dnepropetrovsk Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom; A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and G.V. Myasnikov, second secretary of Penza CPSU Obkom.

The students exchanged experience of work and familiarized themselves with the activity of cultural institutions in Moscow City and Oblast. There were meetings with journalists from central newspapers, directors and actors from leading theaters, and the creative collective of the Mosfilm movie studio.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS TIMBER INDUSTRY AKTIV

PM271549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Aktiv Held"]

[Text] An aktiv of workers of the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry was held 21 September. M.I. Busygin, USSR minister of timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, delivered a report on the ministry's tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on improving the utilization of raw timber resources and procured timber and on measures to get cadres to stay in the timber industry. The aktiv analyzed the work of the sector's associations, enterprises, timber procurement establishments, and organizations in the light of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches. Measures were approved to enhance the work efficiency of the timber industry and to make fuller use of the industrial potential created in the sector. Special attention was paid to questions of the comprehensive management of forestry, of increasing labor productivity, accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress, strictly observing discipline, enhancing the product quality, and unconditionally fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for this year and 1985.

The aktiv was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Participating in the work of the aktiv were I.N. Dmitriyev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments, party kraykom and obkom secretaries, and trade union committee chairmen.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS MACHINE BUILDERS DAY MEETING

LD282338 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to Machine Builders Day was held in Moscow today.

The meetings's presidium included Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Antonov and Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Frolov, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, scientists, production front-rankers, and representatives of the capital's public.

The report delivered by Comrade Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, stressed that the systematic renovation of equipment is one of the main ways to solve the technical task of the technical re-equipping of the country's industry, which was posed by the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Those taking part in the meeting gave the assurance that they will devote all their efforts to a successful fulfillment of the year's tasks and the 5-Year Plan as a whole.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS LITERATURNAYA GAZETA SOIREE

LD022335 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Comrades Zimyanin and Shauro attended a festive soiree held today in the October Hall of the House of Unions devoted to the publication of the 5,000th issue of the paper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM SESSION

PM041452 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Moscow: On the Threshold of Its 3d Millenium"]

[Excerpt] A session of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Commission for the Socioeconomic Problems of the Development of Moscow City has been held.

B.N. Stepanov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and chairman of the Moscow City Planning Commission, delivered a report "On the Draft Fundamental Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Moscow City for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000." The session was addressed by V.T. Saykin, general director of the "Avtozil" association; A.Ya. Yefimov, USSR first deputy minister of light industry; V.D. Antonov, first deputy chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of Capital Construction; and Ye.I. Kapustin, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Economy.

The commission session was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

GRISHIN CHAIRS MOSCOW REVOLUTION COMMISSION

PM261205 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 12 September front-pages a 1,200-word unattributed report entitled "Toward the Festival of the Great October Revolution" which notes that the "first session of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom commission on preparing for and celebrating the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow was held at the party gorkom yesterday under the chairmanship of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom." The report details the preparations for the upcoming celebrations and notes in conclusion that "the session was addressed by V.V. Grishin."

GRISHIN AT MEETING HONORING LABOR ACHIEVEMENT

LD081931 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The commissioning ahead of schedule of the first of five planned town construction complexes in Kuntsevo Rayon, Moscow, is a new achievement of the labor shock watch in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. A meeting took place there today. Taking part were Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; and Comrade Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

GRISHIN ATTENDS RAYON CONFERENCE AT MOSCOW GORKOM

PM100855 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held at Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday.

Participating in the conference were members and candidate members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, chiefs of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations and of a number of administrations, and leaders of city organizations.

L.F. Lukashev, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered a report on progress in bringing in and storing the potatoes and fruit and vegatable products of the 1984 harvest. S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, reported on the city's readiness for work under winter conditions. A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report on the start of the academic year in the system of Marxist-Leninist and economic education and Komsomol political enlightenment. T.P. Arkipova, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Propaganda and Agitation Section, delivered a report on the preparations to celebrate the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

SHCHERBITSKIY PRESENTS AWARD TO KIEV UNIVERSITY

LD052155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Today Kiev's Shevchenko University was presented with the Order of the October Revolution. This is to mark its great services in training highly qualified specialists for the national economy, the development of science, and in connection with the 150th anniversary of the founding of the university.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, fastened the order to the banner of the higher education institution at a ceremonial gathering of the collective held today. In his address he noted the great contribution of the teachers and associates of the university, its graduates and students in solving the tasks of socialist construction and in the victory over fascism during the years of the Great Patriotic War, and described the higher education institution today. At present, 18,000 representatives of 60 nationalities of our country, and almost 2,000 envoys from 89 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, study here.

Shcherbitskiy Speech

AU101445 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Oct 84 pp 2-3

[RATAU report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member, and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at 5 October ceremony of presenting the October Revolution Order to the Kiev Shevchenko State University -- capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: On this memorable day, allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to warmly congratulate you, the teaching staff, students, workers, and employees of the Taras Grigoryevich Shevchenko State University in Kiev on the glorious jubilee -- the 150th anniversary of its foundation and on the fatherland's high award -- the October Revolution Order.

Also receive, esteemed comrades, heartfelt congratulations from the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Government.

The high state award to the flagship of the Soviet Ukraine's higher educational institutions is not only a deserved appraisal of its collective of many thousands THIS IS A CONVINCING CONFIRMATION OF THE ENORMOUS AND CONSTANT ATTENTION PAID BY OUR PARTY AND STATE, BY THE LENINIST CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIGHER SCHOOL, TO ITS REDOUBLED SHARE IN THE COUNTRY'S INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL, AND THE CAUSE OF THE COMMUNIST EDUCATION OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION.

On the occasion of the jubilee, a large group of university workers have been distinguished with state awards and honorary titles. V.V. Shcherbitskiy cordially congratulated these comrades and wished them good health and new successes in their work. In the past 150 years, he said, the best representatives of the university filled many brilliant pages in the development of home and world science and culture, and redoubled its glorious revolutionary and labor traditions. Even in the initial years of the university, the poet of genius and revolutionary democrat, Taras Grigoryevich Shevchenko, maintained very close relations with its progressive teachers and students. The university rightfully now bears the poet's name.

The people will always keep in their memory the revolutionary acts performed by the university's students and teachers. The tsar's government repeatedly resorted to military force, cruel repressions, and even closed down the institution that had received the proud name of the "Red University."

IN RESPONSE TO THE EVENTS AT KIEV UNIVERSITY IN 1901, VLADIMIR ILICH LENIN WROTE AN ARTICLE, "THE LEVYING OF 183 STUDENTS," IN WHICH HE WRATHFULLY STIGMATIZED THE MANIFESTATIONS OF ARBITRARINESS AND VIOLENCE WITH REGARD TO THE STUDENTS, AND REVEALED THEIR IMPORTANT ROLE AND PLACE IN THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE WAGED BY THE WORKING MASSES.

Naturally enough, the best pupils of the Kiev university actively participated in revolutionary events. Among them were F.N. Petrov and M.S. Uritskiy, professional revolutionaries and V.I. Lenins's comrades-in-arms, and V.A. Obukh, one of the organizers of the Soviet health services and a doctor who treated the leader of the revolution. Well-known are the names of Ya.B. Gamarnik and V.P. Zatonskiy who headed the October armed uprising in Kiev and actively participated in establishing Soviet rule in the Ukraine.

The university has trained prominent scientists and teachers, talented poets and writers, and outstanding public figures and politicians. Soviet science takes pride in D.K. Zabolotnyy, one of the founders of scientific epidemiology; A.N. Dynnik, great specialist in the sphere of mechanics; O.Yu. Shmidt, geophysicist and explorer of the pole; A.N. Bakh, founder of a biochemical school; and N.D. Strazhesko, well-known therapeutist. A great part in the treasury of world culture was contributed by Ye. V. Tarle, historian and columnist; Mykola Lysenko, composer; Mikhaylo Staritskiy and Konstantin Paustovskiy, writers; Aleksandr Korneychuk, playwright; Maksim Rylskiy, poet; and many others. The university collective takes pride in having trained Thrice Socialist Labor Hero A.P. Aleksandrov, prominent scientist, organizer of science, and president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

THE UNIVERSITY'S TEACHERS, ASSOCIATES, AND PUPILS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN IN THE FRONTLINE OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIALISM IN OUR COUNTRY. THEY CONTRIBUTED A GREAT SHARE IN THE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND COLLECTIVIZATION, IN THE ELIMINATION OF ILLITERACY, AND IN THE FORMATION OF THE SOVIET SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

When the hour of grave trials struck during the Great Patriotic War, they offered their efforst, knowledge, experiences, and frequently even lives fighting for the victory of the army in the field, in the hinterland, in partisan units, and deep in the underground movement. Many of them won high combat distinctions for valor and courage. The university's glory was redoubled by its former students, Heroes of the Soviet Union Lyudmila Pavlichenko, sniper; Vladimir Mostovoy, artilleryman; Valentin Grishko, infrantryman, and Yakov Batyuk, member of the undergound movement.

WITHIN A FEW DAYS, THE PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UKRAINE WILL CEREMONIOUSLY COMMEMORATE THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC'S LIBERATION FROM THE GERMAN FASCIST INVADERS. ON THE EVE OF THIS EMOTIONAL EVENT, WE REMEMBER AND PAY TRIBUTE OF DEEP RESPECT TO THOSE WHO DEFENDED OUR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE.

In the university, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, there are now 350 veterans of the Great Patriotic War working fruitfully. Many of them are present at our solemn meeting. Honor and glory, nationwide love and respect be to you, dear comrade front soliders!

The Kiev State University has now become one of the country's largest educational establishments, but its life began from one single department with only 62 students. At present, the university is training 18,000 young men and women belonging to 60 nationalities of our country, as well as nearly 2,000 citizens of 89 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The university's 17 departments have a staff of more than 4,000 teachers and research fellows, including 30 full and corresponding members of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, more than 220 doctors and 1,350 candidates of sciences. The university has conferred the titles of Doctor Honoris Causa on 11 prominent statesmen and scientists, including Indira Gandhi; Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO director general; and others.

THE UNIVERSITY'S VIGOROUS DEVELOPMENT UNDER SOVIET RULE IS CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF THE CONSISTENT PURSUIT OF THE LENINIST NATIONALITY POLICY AND OF CLOSE COOPERATION AMONG ALL REPUBLICS OF THE SOVIET UNION.

THE CREATIVE LINKS BETWEEN THE COLLECTIVES OF THE MOSCOW AND KIEV UNIVERSITIES ARE A STRIKING MANIFESTATION OF INVIOLABLE FRIENDSHIP AND BROTHERHOOD BETWEEN THE GREAT RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN PEOPLES WHO, AS VLADIMIR ILICH LENIN EMPHASIZED, ARE "SO CLOSE IN THEIR LANGUAGES, TERRITORIES, CHARACTER, AND HISTORY."

Strong ties, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, have been established between Kiev university and all universities in the country, as well as 12 important higher educational establishments abroad.

We welcome from the bottom of our hearts the dear guests who have arrived here for the jubilee of the Kiev University!

Every higher educational establishment takes pride in its graduates. Since the Great October Revolution, Kiev University has given the country more than 100,000 specialists; this is a great service of the teaching personnel of various generations.

The university's achievements are now being redoubled in a worthy way by V.V. Skopenko, corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; Professors M.A. Karpenko, N.M. Matveychuk, and I.M. Karnaukhov; N.A. Pakhareva, assistant professors; S.F. Sokolovskaya, senior teacher; and many others. The collective's successes in science and training would also be unthinkable without the conscientious toil performed by a large detachment of auxiliary personnel, including V.P. Dneprovskiy, highly skilled worker; Z.G. Vasyura, foreman; A.I. Yurchenko, carpenter; K.Ye. Meged, study chief; and others.

Many thanks to all of you, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, for your toil, for what you are doing for the training of future specialists and real patriots of the homeland!

It is in our party's traditions on festive days to speak not only about the successes, but also to concentrate attention on the topical problems and unresolved tasks. Certainly, you know the tasks. Our republic's working people, like all Soviet people, are primarily expected to work persistantly in order to fulfill the plans for the current year and the 5-year period as a whole. A great deal has been done but even more is to be done to accelerate scientific-technical progress, to make better use of the national economic potential, to intensify the policy of economy, and to implement the Energy and the Food Programs.

THE HIGH APPRAISAL OF THE UNIVERSITY SHOULD STIMULATE THE COLLECTIVE TO INCREASE ITS SHARE IN ACCOMPLISHING NATIONWIDE TASKS. AFTER ALL, IT HAS BEEN RIGHTFULLY ASSIGNED THE ROLE OF A LEADING EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CENTER IN THE REPUBLIC'S HIGHER SCHOOL. The university has attracted big scientific and teaching forces, has formed well-known scientific schools, and has accumulated rich traditions in science and production. The Kiev University is called upon to accumulate topical problems whose settlement is mandatory for a successful progress.

After all, AS COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO EMPHASIZED AT THE APRIL 1984 PLENUM OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE HIGHER SCHOOL IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND HAS A "SUBSTANTIAL IMPACT ON THE PACE OF OUR ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND SPIRITUAL PROGRESS, AS WELL AS ON THE COUNTRY'S DEFENSE ABILITY. IT IS PRECISELY THE HIGHER SCHOOL THAT CREATES HUMAN PREMISES FOR A MATTER OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE FOR US -- THE ORGANIC COMBINATION OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMIC SYSTEM WITH THE MOST UP-TO-DATE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION."

To provide the national economy with highly qualified cadres, able organizers with a scientific and a sharp political approach to new, large-scale, and complex tasks, it is essential to systematically raise the level of teaching and the standards of the training of specialists. The issue must be organized in such a way that the substance of teaching and all components of the training and educational process develop creative thinking and in every way enhance the general theoretical and special ideocultural preparation of students.

A modern specialist must be able to make use of the most up-to-date scientific and technical achievements, apply in practice the methods of economic analysis, and display the spirit of socialist enterprise and efficiency. He is also obligated to properly master the basics of law, psychology, and pedagogy, and the fine art of work among people.

In perfecting the forms and methods of the training process, in strengthening its ideological purposefulness, and in tightening the science-production tie, a leading role belongs to the republic's universities, and primarily to Kiev University. We have the right to expect them to organize their entire scientific, training, teaching, and educational work in an exemplary way.

Binding in many respects is also the fact that Kiev University is the republic's leader in training national cadres from foreign countries. The system of training foreign citizens that has emerged in our country is profoundly democratic. Foreigners are being admitted for training irrespective of race, nationality, religious denomination, and sex. What matters is to help young foreigners obtain not only professional training, but also thoroughly familiarize themselves with various aspects of the labor and public lives of the Soviet people, with the achievements in economic and sociocultural development, and with the practical work of the Soviet authorities.

It must also be noted that the great cadre and intellectual potential of the higher school is an important condition for settling imminent problems regarding economic and cultural construction. After all, more than 50 percent of the republic's doctors and candidates of sciences have now been concentrated in higher educational institutions. However, frankly speaking their impact on scientific and technical progress falls short of the possibilities.

Higher educational establishments are making evidently inadequate use of the advantage of possessing specialists in various sciences. Those scientists do not always opportunely combine their forces to accomplish large-scale scientific and applied tasks. There have been thus far too few papers jointly authored by departments or faculties of various types, let alone the appropriate coordination of efforts among various higher educational institutions. But practice shows that the most revolutionary solutions of scientific and technical problems are now precisely at the junction of sciences.

In this respect, there is a great deal for the republic's Gosplan, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, as well as other ministries and departments to do.

As far as Kiev University is concerned, its collective could supply more fundamental papers directly affecting the development of productive forces, as well as significantly expand the practical output of theoretical ideas. It is quite feasible to significantly increase the university's role in providing energy-saving technologies, in the development of polymeric materials with programmed qualities and of drugs, in the exploration and reclamation of outer space, in the solution of various problems concerning nuclear physics, environmental protection, and weather forecasting. The university should enhance by all means cooperation with the institutes of the Academy of Sciences.

KIEV UNIVERSITY'S TEACHING PERSONNEL DECORATED WITH TWO ORDERS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY DO THE UTMOST TO RAISE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCIENCE IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THIS IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE COUNTRY AND FOR THE PEOPLE.

Today we must also touch upon a problem as important as the training of highly qualified scientific cadres. Notwithstanding the positive changes in this field, the task remains highly topical. In the interests of the matter, the republic's ministries and departments, rectorates and party committees at higher educational institutions must constantly and, in the main, more effectively attend to the selection, distribution, and education of scientific and teaching cadres. Kiev University could expand the preparation of highly qualified scientific cadres for other higher educational institutions. Particularly better use should be made for this purpose of the possibilities of the Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Teachers in Social Sciences as a refresher center for cadres.

I am confident, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that if the job is undertaken properly, the results will be on hand.

The higher educational institutions work primarily among young people. This is responsible, difficult, and painstaking work. After all, students are inquisitive and searching people who can easily be carried away. School time is the time of civil shaping, of developing firm ideological positions, and of moral perfection.

Of course, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, this point should be seen primarily by students themselves. I would like to tell you, young friends: DO NOT WASTE THIS UNIQUE TIME. HIGHLY VALUE THE OPPORTUNITY GIVEN TO YOU BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE SOVIET PEOPLE TO ACQUIRE THIS GREAT WEALTH, THE WEALTH OF KNOWLEDGE. PERSISTENTLY PREPARE YOURSELVES FOR WHOLEHEARTED SERVICE TO THE GREAT CAUSE OF COMMUNISM!

The republic's higher educational institutions have accumulated good experience in a comprehensive approach to youth education. The teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory is improving, and a united system of propaganda is emerging. Various forms of cultivating Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism are being widely practiced. All of that is producing good educational effects.

IN BOTH THE SOVIET UKRAINE AND THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, STUDENTS SUPPORT OUR LENINIST PARTY'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY BY THEIR TOIL IN LEARNING, VIGOROUS SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT, AND THEIR HEARTS AND SOULS.

At the same time, it is no secret that some young people occasionally lack interest in labor and public activity, take a consumer-like attitude to life, or are even socially indifferent. The fact is that the manifestations of formalism, of a superficial approach, and even of superfluous regimentation have still not been eradicated in education. The abundance of formal measures, superimposed upon each other, and not always useful, is frequently a substitute for complexity. The good conditions provided for lecturing, for an interesting sociocultural and political life, are frequently ineffectively being used.

Lecturers, rectorates, party and Komsomol organizations should pay more attention to the quality of ideological work among young people, and should improve the shaping among them of a firm Marxist-Leninist world outlook, of communist convictions, class tempering, political vigilance, and immunity to bourgeois ideology. It is important to foster among students the feelings of responsibility, discipline, and initiative, the deep awareness of duty, and the ability to place public interests above personal ones. To successfully cope with these tasks, it is absolutely essential to increase the ideological effect of lecturing in the social sciences.

Settling the problems regarding the general-education and vocational school reform is also highly topical for Kiev and other universities in the republic. After all, precisely they are responsible for the training of highly qualified -- so to say, high-class -- teaching cadres destined to work, as a rule, among senior pupils and pupils of vocational and technical schools. The direct duty of university collectives is to provide new textbooks and methodological aids, and to contribute their part in the information of a uniform state system for the professional orientation of young people.

In settling complex and multiform tasks confronting the collective, the tone is being set, as usual, by the Communists. The party organization at Kiev University has a brilliant history traceable as far back as the Marxist circles and first groups of the Kiev organization of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party. It now has in its ranks 3,500 members of our Leninist party.

The university's party organization and its combat headquarters, the party committee as the body of political leadership, bear great responsibility for improvements in the style of the entire work, in control over the institution, in organization and discipline in all its sectors. The university communists are called upon to be in the vanguard of the struggle for improvements in the quality of the training of specialists, in scientific and political educational work.

The university's Komsomol organization should actively assist in accomplishing these tasks. It is significant that the person who stood at the very source of the university's Komsomol organization was the ardent fighter and writer, Nikolay Ostrovskiy.

THE ACTS AND BEHAVIOR OF THE PRESENT KOMSOMOL GENERATION BEAR THE STRIKING KORCHAGIN'S [CHARACTER IN OSTROVSKIY NOVEL] FEATURES, and this pleases us very much. Exemplary in study and public work are Nataliya Rogach, female student at the Journalism Department and deputy to the Leninskiy Rayon soviet; Tatyana Litvinets, postgraduate student at the Department of the History of the CPSU; and Yuriy Kobylyanskiy, Komsomol committee secretary at the Radio-Physics Department and candidate of physico-mathematical sciences. Among the komsomols present in this hall are Andrey Shamich, Pavel Pechinka, and other students who until recently were, carrying out their military duties. THE EXAMPLE OF THE BEST ONES AND THE ENTIRE ACTIVITY OF THE UNIVERSITY KOMSOMOL ARE EVIDENCE THAT THE RELAY BATON OF THE OLDER GENERATIONS IS IN RELIABLE HANDS. Responsible tasks for perfecting the activity of party and Komsomol organizations in the field of youth education were set at the all-army conference of Konsomol organization secretaries, in the appropriate CPSU Central Committee decision, and at the recent Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum. The university Communists and Komsomols will undoubtedly be exemplary in accomplishing all imminent tasks!

At the end Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said: Both our republic and the entire country have entered a period saturated with important events. Immediate preparations have begun for the 27th party congress. A new CPSU program and possible amendments to the party statutes are being drafted. The congress will examine a plan for the country's economic and social development in the 12th 5-year period and up to the year 2000. Routine elections to the Ukrainian Supreme and local soviets will be held next year. The 12th world festival of youths and students will take place in Moscow in 1985.

Under the conditions of the intensified confrontation between the two world systems, and of the threat of war aggravated through the fault of the imperialists and primarily of the U.S. Administration, the importance of these events is particularly great.

FOR THE SOVIET PEOPLE, THERE IS NOTHING MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND FOR CONSOLIDATING THE ECONOMIC AND DEFENSE POTENTIAL OF THE SOCIALIST HOMELAND. To attain the targets set for developing the economy, science, and culture, and to further raise the people's prosperity, we need a clear-cut labor organization, a creative approach to the matter at hand, and initiative, particularly in accelerating scientific-technical progress, and high responsibility borne by all and each one for the results and quality of the work performed.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is confident that the univeristy associates and students will weightily contribute in the further thriving of our great socialist homeland! I wish you, comrades, great successes in your further studies, in the responsible and noble work that is so necessary for the people! (COMRADE V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY'S SPEECH WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED WITH PROLONGED APPLAUSE.)

SHCHERBITSKIY VISITS ART EXHIBITION IN KIEV

AU111021 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] The republic level art exhibition dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the German fascist invaders is enjoying great popularity among the inhabitants of and visitors to Kiev. Accommodated in the republic's Exhibition Pavilion and Artist's House, the multiform exposition comprises nearly 1,500 works by more than 800 painters, sculptors, and drawers.

On 10 October, Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Yelchenko, Kachalovskiy, Mozgovoy, Sologub, Titarenko, Kapto, Kolomiyets, Kryuchkov, and Pogrenyak familiarized themselves with the jubilee exposition displayed in the republic's Exhibition Pavilion.

During the exhibition tour and conversations with artists, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and other Communist Party and government leaders of the republic expressed their desires about raising the mastery and expanding the subject matter range of imitative art. Particular attention was paid to the implementation of the recommendations and theses concerning art creativity set forth in the speech delivered by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, at the board plenum of the USSR Writers Union.

Artists-veterans of the Great Patriotic War gave an account of their works dedicated to the great exploits of the Soviet people.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGES

PM091447 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian, No 26, 1984, carries on pages 490-492 USSR Council of Ministers resolutions signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs, making the following personnel changes:

Dated 23 May: releasing N.M. Prilepo from his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Forestry in connection with his transfer to other work;

Dated 25 May: appointing A.I. Mikhalchenko USSR deputy minister of installation and special construction work, releasing A.G. Chubukov from that post on his retirement;

Dated 28 May: appointing G.B. Stroganov deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, releasing him from his duties as deputy minister of the aviation industry;

Dated 29 May: appointing A.A. Stolbov first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, releasing him from his duties as deputy chairman of the same committee; and appointing Yu.L. Nazarov USSR deputy minister of industrial construction.

More Changes Reported

PM111009 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY) No 27, 1984, carries on pages 511 and 512 USSR Council of Ministers decrees making the following personnel changes.

By a decree dated 29 May 1984, S.I. Zhdanova is relieved of her duties as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting "on her retirement."

By a decree dated 29 May 1984, I.D. Pisarev is relieved of his duties as USSR first deputy minister of installation and special construction work "on his reassignment."

By a decree dated 1 June 1984, M.D. Vorobiyevskiy is relieved of his duties as USSR deputy minister of the construction materials industry "on his retirement."

By a decree dated 6 June 1984, G.V. Milovidov is appointed USSR deputy minister of installation and special construction work, replacing L.D. Solodennikov "on the latter's retirement."

NEW KAZAKH MINISTER OF JUSTICE APPOINTED

WA111130 [Editorial report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 September 84 carries on page 1 a 30-word statement announcing the appointment of Dolda Dospolov as the new minister of justice of Kazakhstan. The decree, dated 18 September 84, was signed by B. Ashimov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR, and by Kh. Demesinov, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR.

FEDORCHUK, CHERMENSKIY REPLY TO LITHUANIAN CRIME

PM051021 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Oct 84 p 4

[Unattributed report under the rubric "The Newspaper Has Reported: What Has Been Done?" on replies by USSR Internal Affairs Minister V. Fedorchuk and Deputy General Prosecutor I. Chermenskiy to criticism in the press: "Blue 'Zhigulis'"]

[Text] An article published on 19 June (title as above) sharply criticized the actions of militia and prosecutor's office personnel in the city of Alitus: Because of their negligence and irresponsibility a serious crime had gone undetected. The editorial board has received an official reply. Here is what USSR Minister of Internal Affairs V. Fedorchuk told us.

For actions bringing the title of superior officer into disrepute, Brazinskas and Klidzhya were dismissed from the internal affairs organs in March 1983 and February 1984, respectively. Klidzhya, who had abused his office and committed forgery, was sentenced to 2 years detention on national economic construction projects; the criminal proceedings against Brazinskas were discontinued following his death.

It was decided to reprimand Militia Colonel P. Sirunas, chief of the Alitus Gor- and Rayispolkom Internal Affairs Department, for shortcomings in the selection and placement of operational officer cadres, inadequate political education work with individuals, and unsatisfactory organization of the monitoring of the criminal investigation department's official activity; his operations deputy, Militia Major Yu. Sharka, was warned about his failure to fully comply with the requirements of the job. For the same omissions and for approving an unlawful resolution ruling out criminal proceedings regarding the theft of a refrigerator, Militia Lieutenant Colonel A. Zharneuskas, political chief at the abovementioned internal affairs department, was warned about his failure to fully comply with the requirements of the job; it was decided to remove Miltia Major A. Navitskas from the post of criminal investigation division chief and give him a lesser job.

It was not established that Militia Sergeant R. Platukis, an inspector in the highway patrol service, had broken the law in his actions toward driver A. Vitkunas.

Measures have been taken to strengthen cadres in the Alitus Gor- and Rayispolkom Internal Affairs Department Criminal Investigation Division and to make political education work with personnel more effective. The Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs is specially monitoring the work of the Alitus Gor- and Rayispolkom Internal Affairs Department. The editorial board has also received USSR Deputy General Prosecuter I. Chermenskiy's reply. Here is what he said: The gross violations of the law by officials of Lithuanian SSR law-enforcement organs reported in the article "Blue 'Zhigulis'" did occur. They were discussed at a session of the republic prosecutor's office collegium. Disciplinary action was taken against Alitus Interrayon Prosecutor Krushinskas and investigation administration personnel Starkene and Vashkyalis. Investigator Grudzinskas was dismissed from the prosecution service organ.

Criminal proceedings relating to the murder of Vaychyunas have been examined at the USSR Prosecutor's Office main investigation administration. The investigator for cases of special importance at the Lithuanian SSR Prosecutor's Office, who is handling the case, has been given the necessary assistance. The course of the investigation is being monitored.

PRAVDA REVIEWS 14TH ISSUE OF KOMMUNIST

PM101305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 84 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The 14th issue of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal, KOMMUNIST, has come out.

It publishes Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech "asserting the truth of life and the high ideals of socialism" delivered at the USSR Union of Writers Board jubilee plenum 25 September 1984 and his addresses to Portuguese readers and Finnish television viewers.

The "Our Knowledge -- Our Strength and Weapon" section presents an article by V. Golobokov entitled "Starry-Eyed Dreams or a Scientifically Based Goal?" (to mark the 90th anniversary of the publication of V.I. Lenin's "Who Are the 'People's Friends' and How Are They To Combat the Social Democrats?").

The "On the 11th 5-Year Plan Front" rubric carries an article by D. Kunelskiy entitled "The Country's Labor Potential and Enhancing the Efficiency of Its Use," and an article by USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister N. Smelyakov entitled "Developing the Soviet Export Potential."

The "Ardent Fighters for Communism" section has an article by M. Smirnov entitled "A Staunch Soldier of Lenin's Guard."

The journal also publishes the following articles: "Our Republic -- A State of Peace and Socialism" by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; "USSR-GDR: 35 Years of Economic Cooperation" by L. Kostandov; "Structural Crisis and Sociopolitical Polarization in the Capitalist World" by V. Kuvaldin; "Propagandist Inventions and Stubborn Facts" by V. Afanasyev and R. Dzarasov; as well as critical and bibliographical material.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL ASSESSES ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM110715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[Interview with S.A. Sitaryan, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, by correspondent O. Mikheyev under the rubric "The Economy: Large-Scale Experiment": "The Search Continues"; first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Test] As is known, an economic experiment to widen the economic independence of enterprises and to increase their responsibility for the work results was begun in a number of union and republic ministries at the beginning of this year. In 1985 a number of other sectors will be included in the experiment's sphere. Certain changes are also being made to its conditions. The editors receive readers' letters asking to be told about the first results of the experiment and about the direction the economic search will take in the future.

PRAVDA correspondent O. Mikheyev met with S.A. Sitaryan, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and asked him to answer questions put by the newspaper's readers.

[Mikheyev] Stephan Aramaisovich, what do the first results of the experiment indicate, and what conclusions have its organizers reached?

[Sitaryan] On the whole, as was pointed out at one of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo sessions, the new conditions are having a positive impact on the results of economic activity. At enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, and also the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, the Ukrainian SSR Food Industry Ministry, and the Lithuanian SSR Local Industry Ministry, where the experiment is being conducted, economic work has livened up, and labor collectives display greater interest and responsibility for the work results.

The role of the output sales volume indicator, with regard to the fulfillment of contractual obligations, has been enhanced by the conditions of the experiment. A number of measures have been taken to ensure that this very important indicator works at full strength. Thus, for example, by fulfilling orders in full and on schedule, enterprises increase their material incentive fund by 15 percent, while in the event of nonfulfillment they lose 3 percent of that fund for every percentage point of underfulfillment. In addition, more than half the bonuses of economic leaders depend on fulfillment of the deliveries indicator. Finally, enterprises have gotten more time to work on the draft plan.

The result is as follows: For the first 8 months all the enterprises in three of the five ministries fulfilled deliveries in full for the first time. while the number of such enterprises doubled in the Ministry of Heavy and Tractor Machine Building and the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry.

A second important aspect. The experiment has made economic demands on enterprises; they must secure the entire increase in output exclusively through labor productivity growth and without an increase in the number of workers and maintain at least the labor productivity growth rate achieved earlier.

This requirement is being fulfilled by all the ministries participating in the experiment. The targets for reducing production prime costs and increasing profits have also been overfulfilled. The sectors have settled up with the state in full regarding payments into the budget.

What economic machinery was engaged to achieve the goal? Stable normatives have been established for the formation of the wages fund, and enterprises felt confident that these normatives will remain unchanged if the number of workers is reduced or if it does not reach the calculated ceiling. And it has begun to fall. In subdivisions of the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry alone, the number of workers is now lower than planned by approximately 7,000 people. At enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR Food Industry Ministry, personnel numbers have fallen by 1,500, and cadre turnover has gone down from 18 to 5 percent. It is characteristic that no requests for an increase in the number of workers have come this year from the ministries participating in the experiment.

A third positive aspect consists in the fact that there has been a broadening of the enterprises' potential in retooling at their own expense. The Ukrainian SSR Food Industry Ministry, for example, having fulfilled this year's targets, will have the possibility of increasing the production development fund by almost one-fifth. Machine-building enterprises have begun using part of the assets of the unified scientific and technical development fund for enterprising basis research work.

At the same time, the following has to be said: Far from full use is still being made of the potential created by the new management conditions. The Central Committee Politburo pointed to this when it noted the need to reorganize economic work more actively and to improve leadership style and methods. The apparatuses of ministries and all-union industrial associations are still being reorganized only slowly. It is not enough to reorient economic planning administrations alone; it is also necessary to reorganize the work of other services, primarily technical services, and capital construction. The practice of partial revision of plans still persists, and petty tutelage of enterprises is continuing.

Ministry and all-union industrial association workers and enterprise leaders must pay special attention to developing internal plant financial autonomy and informing local components of the measures taken to improve the economic machinery. It is necessary to search more actively for "driving belts" from general, principal guidelines and tenets to each shop and team and to translate them into the universally understood language of clear targets, responsibility for their fulfillment, and interest in exceeding them.

[Mikheyev] A decision was adopted recently to extend the economic experiment in 1985 to a number of additional sectors of the national economy. What new things are being introduced here to the essence of the measures aimed at improving production management?

[Sitaryan] I will remind you, first of all, where the new management methods will be extended to. They are five union machine-building ministries -- the Ministries of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems; Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building; Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry; Power Machine Building, and Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. They are also the Belorussian, Moldavian, Estonian, Latvian, and Azerbaijan Food Industry Ministries, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of Fish Industry, the Lithuanian, Moldavian, Armenian, Latvian, and Estonian Light Industry Ministries; enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry in a number of RSFSR and Ukrainian oblasts; enterprises of the RSFSR and Ukrainian ministries of consumer services (in a number of krays, oblasts, and autonomous republics) and the Lithuanian, Belorussian, Estonian, and Latvian Ministries of Consumer Services. A group of enterprises of the USSR Ferrous Metallurgy Ministry will also be transferred to the conditions of the experiment.

The widening of the experiment's framework and the elaboration of the system of its methods at a number of enterprises in many sectors will make it possible, in our view, to determine more accurately the effect of the new management conditions.

It will also make it possible to obtain a more objective assessment of the potential being opened up for the further development of our economy.

Now about the new measures to improve production management. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo pointed to the need to strengthen the impact of the new economic machinery on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The following measures are envisaged to realize this. It is intended, first of all, to accelerate the introduction of state certification of output in the machine-building sectors covered by the experiment. At present, only output seeking conferment of the seal of quality is certified in this way, while other output is assessed by sector departmental commissions. The switch to state certification of output in two categories -- highest and first -- will substantially increase the demands on its technical standard.

In addition, demands on the technical standard and quality of new output are being raised. It must, as a rule, correspond to the highest category. Therefore, changes are being made to sector standards. Third, it is proposed to allow the leaders of the leading machine-building production associations involved in the experiment to use the system of payment for the labor of design and technological organizations, which is now being used in five Leningrad associations by way of an experiment. Fourth, the interest and responsibility of machine-building enterprises in increasing production of output for export are being enhanced. Finally, it is very important not only to broaden the enterprises' own potential in the sphere of retooling, using the production development fund, but also to really provide it with the necessary material resources. This will make it possible to significantly enhance the role of this fund in improving the technical equipment of production and will create a basis for further raising labor productivity.

Starting in 1985, the stimulating role of the sociocultural measures and housebuilding fund is being intensified. The normatives for deductions from profits into this fund for labor productivity growth will be increased in order to use the sums deducted to construct an ever greater proportion of housing and service projects. The possibility being opened up to "earn" this fund will prompt collectives to improve their labor results.

The Central Committee Politburo has drawn attention to the need to encourage the saving of resources more actively and to enhance responsibility for their utilization. To fulfill this instruction, it is planned, in particular, to introduce an additional normative demand into the experiment for the Ministries of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, and Electrical Equipment Industry: to reduce material expenditure to a preset level per ruble of output. If enterprises fulfill this demand, they will have the right to increase their sociocultural measures and housebuilding fund to a certain extent for each percentage point reduction in material expenditure (but by not more than one-half of the saving made). If they do not fulfill it, the enterprises' corresponding funds will be reduced.

As regards sectors producing consumer goods, it is important to orient their activity more clearly toward satisfying public demand. A number of new measures will be implemented in this sphere in the Estonian SSR Light Industry Ministry. It is proposed, in particular, to more closely coordinate economically and organizationally the production, supply, and sale of and trade in consumer goods. The earnings of leaders and specialists will depend more on the rate of output growth and the satisfaction of public demand.

[Mikheyev] The experiment is extending its limits and now embraces thousands of enterprises and millions of working people.

And the search is being deepened. What, in your view, is now most important for its success?

[Sitaryan] Success depends on people, on their competence and initiative. All those involved in this important business must more actively tackle lively, concrete work with collectives. It is necessary to organize economic studies for all management cadres, so that they can master the new management methods. In those sectors where people are still working under the former conditions, they must prepare in advance for reorganization without waiting for orders from above. The most important thing is to combine the economic search "from above" with the development of low-level financial autonomy and to more rapidly develop team forms of labor with assessment according to the end result.

The experiment is not a campaign but a creative search. Its purpose is to elaborate an efficient and effective system of managing our economy in the years ahead.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

LD070716 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- The Constitution of 1977 broadened socio-economic rights of citizens of the USSR considering the possibilities of developed socialism. The guaranteed right to housing is among its greatest gains, writes the newspaper PRAVDA on the eve of the Constitution Day which is marked in the country on October 7.

The Soviet Union, where 1,710 cities and towns were wrecked during the war, took first place in the world in the post-war period by the pace and volume of housing construction. In 1971-1983 as many as 137 million people had their housing conditions improved and this is almost half of the country's population, the newspaper stresses.

Dwelling houses in the USSR are built not only with the money of workers and employees with the help of state credit, but mainly through public consumption funds. A three-room apartment of 45 square metres, for instance, costs 9-10 thousand roubles, but it is given free of charge to those who need it.

The Soviet state spends huge sums of money for housing construction, which accounts for more than 20 percent of total capital investments into the national economy, and also bears the main share of expenditures for the maintenance of housing. Rent in the USSR has been unchanged since 1928, including municipal services, on the average of 3 percent of incomes in families of workers and employees, and in the United States and Britain rent is as high as one fifth of the family's total expenditures, the newspaper points out.

KRYLATSKOYE HOUSING PROJECT COMPLETED EARLY

LD101152 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow 10 Oct (TASS) -- Hundreds of trucks and baggage vans loaded with furniture and other domestic things are streaming to new apartment houses in the Krylatskoye suburb in the west of the Soviet capital these days as 20,000 Muscovites are moving to their new flats in the new housing development there, which has been opened for occupancy ahead of schedule. When the whole of the projected residential estate in the area is completed, it will have a population of nearly 100,000.

Krylatskoye is just one of the dozens of newly-built housing developments in Moscow and one of the hundreds upon hundreds of new residential estates in the country where housing construction has been conducted on a large scale for more than 25 years now. Every year some two million new flats are built in the USSR. The quality of housing has over the years improved all the time, and construction costs have steadily grown. Whereas in 1976 through 1980 78 billion rubles were spent on housing construction from the state budget, from 1981 to 1985 the sum total will increase to 93 billion, while the amount of construction will remain the same.

Some 80 percent of the housing in the Soviet Union is built by the state, the rest of the houses are cooperative-built projects or self-made homes which are more often than not put up in the countryside. Apartments in the state housing stock are distributed among the population for free and let on a permanent basis for very small rent which does not exceed three percent of an average family's budget. These payments cover only a third of the house-maintenance costs, while the rest of the bills (about six billion rubles a year) are footed by the state.

The Soviet Union is now successfully carrying out a 10 year housing construction program whose term extends till 1990. It provides for building 20 million new flats, which will help to improve the living conditions of some 100 million people. When the program is fulfilled, each Soviet family, including newly-weds, will have a separate well-appointed flat or cottage of their own. Now 80 percent of the families live in such self-contained units of accommodations. The housing problem in the USSR, as we see, is being practically tackled. The accomplishments in this field have made it possible to include the right of Soviet citizens to housing in the USSR's Constitution of 1977.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM

LD070724 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS -- In the USSR there is the state social welfare system the beginning to which was laid by the Soviet Government's decree of April 26, 1918, writes the newspaper PRAVDA on the eve of the USSR Constitution Day which is marked in the country on October 7.

The material basis of the system are public consumption funds, with almost 40 percent of the total money used from those funds for social welfare. More than 550,000 million roubles were spent for social welfare and insurance in 1983, as against 14,400 in 1965.

Pension maintenance in the USSR is fully effected through the means of the state and collective farms without any deduction from incomes of the working people. More than 53 million receive pensions in 1984. Age pensions are granted to men at the age of 60 and women at the age of 55, whereas in the United States, Sweden and Canada both men and women go on pension at the age of 65, in Britain -- men at the age of 65 while women at the age of 60.

The newspaper points out that the money for the payment of temporary disability, pregnancy, child birth allowances grow from year to year. In 1965 3,500 million roubles were spent for these allowances, and the figure was more than 13,000 million roubles in 1983.

The sanitary treatment and organized system of rest for the working people are steadily broadening, PRAVDA writes, embracing more than 61 million people last year. The average cost of the 24-day-long accommodation at a trade union sanatorium is 121 roubles. One-fifth of the cost of the vouchers is paid in full, one-fifth is granted free of charge, while the rest are purchased for 30 and 50 percent of the cost (70 or 50 percent is paid by the trade union).

USSR CSA CONCLUDING HARVEST STATISTICS REPORTED

LD102349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy report]

[Text] During the last week, the weather was, on the whole, more favorable for harvesting than during the previous days. This also had an effect on work rates. Grain and pulse crops have now been harvested on 92 per cent of the total area. But in Siberia and in parts of Kazakhstan, significant areas remain where bread grain is to be reaped and threshed. The efforts of the farmers in those areas are now concentrated on this. Judging by the data in the report, pulse crops have been harvested on a greater area than last year. The areas under them have been extended again. This is a gratifying fact, for pulses not only provide a necessary protein feed for stockbreeding but are also a splendid predecessor for other crops because they enrich the earth with nitrogen. The threshing of groats, buckwheat, millet, and rice is now nearing completion. The buckwheat harvest in many areas have been notably higher than last year.

Farms who grow corn for grain are working very hard. Like certain other late cultivated crops, corn is ripening somewhat late this year, but the rates are now rising sharply. It has already been harvested on almost 2,000,000 hectares, and a quarter of this area has been harvested during the past week. About one-fourth of all sunflowers remain to be harvested. Special agrotechnical methods are being used on farms to accelerate sunflower ripening. They have been conducted on a significant area this year -- more than 1,000,000 hectares.

The sugar beet harvest is rather labor-consuming agricultural work. Roots have now been dug up on two-thirds of the area. The farms of Tatariya, Saratov, Kuybyshev, and other Volga oblasts completed this work early. In Lipetsk and Voronezh Oblasts the harvest is nearing completion, but the roots are not being transported away from all fields quickly enough. A large quantity of them have now accumulated in Poltava and Ternopol Oblasts, in Altay and in Bashkiriya.

Winter sowing is continuing in the south of Moldavia and the Ukraine, in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays. Seeds remain to be planted on only one-tenth of the area given over to winter crops.

RSFSR Statistics Reported

LD100418 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] The RSFSR CSA on the concluding stage of the harvest: Grain has now been threshed on 60.5 million hectares at kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Russian Federation. This is nine-tenths of the entire area under grain crops in the republic.

Harvesting in Siberia is continuing as before in complicated conditions. Despite the foul weather its pace last week was slightly higher than during the previous week. On average, one-sixth of the harvest remains to be gathered on the groats fields.

Sugar beet has been lifted on 80 percent of the fields.

Winter sowing is already drawing to a close in the southern regions. Altogether over 21 million hectares have now been sown.

Three quarters of winter fallow has been plowed

HARVESTING CONTINUES DESPITE BAD WEATHER

PM091519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "October Puts on the Pressure"]

[Excerpts] It is October -- the time when the main jobs in the fields should be completed. The drop in temperatures and the foul weather which fall has brought along are seriously complicating the grain harvest in the east of the country. During the past week, for instance, grain has been cut on only 1.7 million hectares and threshed on 2.1 million hectares. And while the grain growers in North Kazakhstan have completed grain threshing in the main, in Irkutsk and Nososibirsk Oblasts and Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays, grain still remains to be harvested on 550,000-600,000 hectares. Literally days and hours count there. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes continue to dispatch grain to the elevators. The harvest is also in full swing in the rice paddies: Rice has already been threshed on 323,000 hectares. Farmers in the cotton growing republics are working very intensively at the moment. The harvest of "white gold" has already been gathered from 3.3 million hectares of plantations. That is 36 percent of the sown area. Cotton picking machines are being used everywhere.

This year, as reported earlier, the contribution of Uzbek cotton growers will be assessed not only according to the quantity of harvested raw cotton, but also according to the quality of the processed fiber. For this reason the participants in the "white harvest" are focusing their attention on the quality of work and the efficient organization of the harvest conveyor. While retaining the structure of major harvesting and transport detachments, many farms there have now fundamentally changed the work of individual machine operators. While collective leaders earlier dispatched free machine operators indiscriminately to any field ready to be harvested, the plantations have now been "personalized" -- they have been assigned to individual harvesting machine operators for the whole harvesting season. Farmers in Uzbekistan alone have decided to harvest six million metric tons of cotton this year -- of cotton, furthermore, which will produce at least 1.8 million metric tons of high-grade fiber.

The sugar beet conveyor is also functioning at peak load at the moment. Beets have been lifted on 1,758,000 hectares. That is 51 percent of the sown area. Concern is being caused by the big delay between the lifting and shipping out of beets from the fields of the Central Chernozem Region (even though farms there grow half the RSFSR's sugar beet crop). The utilization of transport facilities to ship the crop out is poor on farms in Bryansk, Ryazan and some other oblasts. Potato picking is drawing to a close. Tubers remain to be lifted on 643,000 hectares.

Concern for the next harvest is at the focus of farmers' attention. Grain growers in Stavropol and Krasnodar Krays and in the southern oblasts of the Ukraine are completing the sowing of winter grain crops within optimum deadlines. However, fall plowing is lagging in Kalinin, Smolensk, Astrakhan, and Kaliningrad oblasts. This situation must be rectified without delay. It is a pleasure to note that, despite the current pressure of work, mechanized teams and links on many farms continue to augment feed stocks. By 1 October 65.4 million metric tons of hay, 66.1 metric tons of haylage, 80.1 million metric tons of straw, 203 metric tons of silage, and 6.6 million metric tons of grass meal had been procured. The harvest of feed root crops continues. Corn grain has been harvested on 1,488,000 hectares.

October is a shock labor period for agro-industrial complex workers. They are trying to harvest without losses and preserve everything that has been grown in the fields, meadows, and vegetable plots.

MILITARY LEADERS ATTEND FUNERAL OF COL GEN BUKOV

LD100815 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On His Last Journey"]

[Text] On 3 October servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces and working people of the capital saw Colonel General Aleksandr Ivanovich Bukov, eminent political worker of the Armed Forces, off on his last journey.

...The Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army, where the coffin containing the body of A.I. Bukov was set up, was in mourning. There were wreaths around the dais, including wreaths from the USSR Defense Ministry, the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, the USSR Armed Forces General Staff Political Department, military councils and political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces, servicemen of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, and relatives and friends of Aleksandr Ivanovich. Access to the Red Banner Hall was allowed at 1000 hours, and members of the funeral organizing commission headed by Colonel General M.D. Popkov kept the mourning vigil.

Servicemen of the capital's garrison, students of military academies, and working people of Moscow took their leave of Col Gen Bukov. In the honor guard were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; Army General G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; and USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkothkin and Army General I.N. Shkadov. Marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, officers, and veterans of the Great Patriotic War came to take their leave of A.I. Bukov. The coffin containing the body of Col Gen Bukov was carried from the Red Banner Hall at 1200 hours to the strains of a funeral melody. The funeral procession set out for the cemetery. The funeral rally at the cemetery was opened by Col Gen M.D. Popkov. Parting words were delivered by Colonel General M.A. Gareyev, Lieutenant General of Aviation V.I. Korolenko, Major General V.F. Panteleyev, and Colonel General of Aviation N.V. Petukhov, retired. The rally ended. Volleys of a rifle salute rang out, and the Soviet Union's national anthem was played -- the last honors to Col Gen Aleksandr Ivanovich Bukov.

Ustinov Signs Obituary

PM081059 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Obituary of Colonel General Aleksandr Ivanovich Bukov]

[Excerpts] On 30 September 1984 Colonel General Aleksandr Ivanovich Bukov, prominent political worker of the Soviet Armed Forces, died suddenly.

We have lost a loyal son of the Soviet people, who devoted all his conscious life to the selfless service of the socialist motherland and the great cause of the Communist Party, which he joined in 1939.

A.I. Bukov was born 23 February 1915 in Kostylevo village, Yegoryevskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast, into a family of poor peasants. In the postwar period, A.I. Bukov occupied the posts of chief of a formation political section, chief of the Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate, and chief of a directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. From 1963 through 1965 he worked on the Party-State Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, and from 1965 through 1967 on the USSR People's Control Committee. For the last 17 years A.I. Bukov was chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff Political Department.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, A.I. Sorokin, A.I. Gribkov, V.I. Varennikov, A.I. Belov, P.I. Ivashutin, G.A. Morozov, N.N. Amelko, M.G. Sobolev, B.P. Utkin, P.A. Gorchakov, M.D. Popkov, S.A. Bobylev, L.L. Batekhin, P.N. Medvedev, M.M. Kovlov, N.A. Zotov, V.N. Dutov, S.I. Rudenko, N.K. Bobkov, B.F. Panteleyev, A.I. Shumakov, A.I. Shirinkin, and A.I. Osetrov.

MARSHAL PETROV VISITS ALMA-ATA MILITARY SCHOOL

PM041231 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel G. Ivanov report: "Their Task Is To Continue Traditions"]

[Excerpts] Red Banner Central Asian Military District -- The company under the command of Senior Lieutenant V. Klemin is a leading unit at the Alma-Ata Marshal of the Soviet Union I.S. Konev Higher Combined Arms Command School.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Petrov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Ground Forces, visited the school recently. He acquainted himself with the study and teaching process, talked to the future officers, and visited the company under the command of Senior Lieutenant V. Klemin.

IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION NOTED

PM051527 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 30 September in its First Edition front-pages a 1,600-word article by Yuriy Deryugin under the rubric "Journalist's Thoughts" and the headline "Let Us Take an Oath to the Fatherland", on the importance of the military-patriotic education of young people, in view of the increased threat from imperialism, as noted by Chernenko at the recent jubilee plenum of the USSR Writers' Union. "Abstract pacifism is not an effective alternative to militarism", Deryugin says, and young people need to be "trained positively" for service in the Armed Forces and nurtured in a spirit of "pride in the socialist fatherland" so they are ready to "defend it at all times." It is important to combine the use of good teachers, many of whom were born after the war, with the experience of war veterans, and to inculcate in young people a keen sense of the past, Deryugin goes on, in order to create in them a "burning hatred of imperialism" as "the potential source of the possibility of thermonuclear conflict."